



TRIPOLI SHELLLED: A deserted street in the northern Lebanese city after shells hit high rise apartment blocks killing several residents.

AP Wirephoto

PLO rebels take Baddawi in hand-to-hand clashes

Continued from page 1

Meanwhile, Palestinian sources in Kuwait reported that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have been exerting fresh efforts with Syria to arrange a new ceasefire between Palestinian belligerents in the northern Lebanese region of Tripoli.

They said Mr. Arafat also sent a urgent message to the Soviet leadership explaining the developments in the troubled region.

Kuwait's Crown Prince Sheikh Sa'd Abdullah on Tuesday telephoned Syrian Prime Minister Abdul-Raouf Al-Kasem to urge Syria to fulfill its role and bring the Palestinian infighting to an end, official sources said.

Sheikh Sa'd, who doubles as prime minister, asked Mr. Kasem to contribute with new efforts for a ceasefire so that the Palestinians may be able to resort to reason, as the infighting has reached a stage that threatens the Palestinian struggle against Israel.

Mr. Arafat also sent a message to Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad, detailing the serious situation and asking for now Arab action to stop the rebels' onslaught.

Sheikh Sabah and the Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Sheikh Ahmad Bin Saif, last week visited Damascus and

managed to arrange a ceasefire in Tripoli with Syrian help.

The Kuwaiti newspaper 'Al-Qabas' meanwhile reported that Khaled Al-Hasan, head of the Palestine National Council (PNC) foreign relations committee, was in contact with Saudi King Fahd and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid in hopes of getting them to use their influence with Syria for a new ceasefire.

The independent paper quoted Mr. Arafat's second in command, Salah Khalaf, as saying in the telephone interview that Mr. Arafat's loyalists were standing fast and that the rebels never entered the Baddawi camp.

"In fact, the legitimate forces have managed to recapture areas they lost to the rebels last week," Mr. Khalaf, known as Abu Iyad, told the paper. "Abu Ammar will not budge from Baddawi. The overall military situation in Tripoli is in our favour."

Mr. Arafat's chief military adviser, Khalil Al-Wazir better known as Abu Jihad, told reporters early on Wednesday morning that the rebels were within 200 metres of the camp at some points and within 500 metres at others.

Turkish Cypriot independence declaration shocks world

NICOSIA (AP) — Greek Cypriots vented their frustration over the unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) in the Turkish occupied part of their war-torn island Wednesday with noisy but peaceful street demonstrations.

More than 10,000 high school students poured into the streets of the capital after the Greek Cypriot Schools Committee decided to close schools for the day so the teenage boys and girls could demonstrate.

Carrying the white and yellow Cypriot flag and blue and white Greek flags the pupils marched through the main streets of the Greek sector of the capital city before congregating outside the presidential palace.

They held up hastily scrawled placards and chanted slogans proclaiming "no to partition" — "we demand justice" — "let the refugees return home" — "keep Cyprus united."

The demonstration was the only tangible Greek Cypriot reaction to Tuesday's Turkish Cypriot UDI announcement apart from verbal protests by the Cyprus government and a call for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council.

What else can we do? We are a tiny powerless state unable to react forcefully

against Turkey which has been occupying northern Cyprus for nearly 20 years, let alone take anything but political and diplomatic action against the Turkish Cypriot UDI," said a Cyprus government source who did not wish to be identified.

The Cyprus government's only weapon against the newly-created Turkish Cypriot mini-state would be the cutting off of electricity power, supplied to the north from two power stations in the Greek Cypriot-controlled south. Cyprus government spokesman, Mr. Andreas Christofides, said the government was considering all possible steps to counter the illegal Turkish Cypriot UDI, when asked whether a cutoff of electricity was being considered.

Turkish Cypriot leader Mr. Raouf Denktash told newsmen his administration would take unspecified counter measures if the Cyprus government took such a step.

Many Greek Cypriots fear the 25,000 Turkish occupation troops in northern Cyprus might move to place one of the two power stations under their control — a move likely to precipitate a clash with the Greek Cypriot national guard.



WORDS OF WISDOM: An elderly Palestinian and supporter of Mr. Arafat sits with a young member of his family as he discusses the current situation with the confused boy.

AP Wirephoto

Prince Hassan speaks to The Star

Continued from page 12

populist breakup and I think that when people lose hope the common denominator is for a return to God and you will find a religious populist movement such as in Iran, Lebanon and in Israel. All symptomatic of the radicalism of the fundamentalist extremists whether Christian, Muslim or Jewish in the area.

Q: Considering these various extremes, there are those who think the attacks on the Marinos and French forces were done by people who wanted to get them out of Lebanon and others believe they were bombed by people who wanted them to stay. Moshe Arens said the attacks were by 'sub-human Syrians'. Has Jordan 1) made a statement as to whom they think was behind this and 2) have you said who you think was behind the bombing on the Israeli post in southern Lebanon?

A: I was just reading the comments of the American Chief of Staff who makes the point that the ousting of the bombing of the Marinos, which we have condemned as a wanton act of violence — as indeed we have condemned violence in any context, but ousting this act with the killing by the Israelis, this is in itself a subject which I think should be understood a little bit more correctly. Israel is there as a force of occupation, as an adversary of the Lebanese despite the fact that a treaty exists for the potential withdrawal. If they continue with their declared intent, they attack obviously was a protest of their occupation. But the act against the

US and French forces I think is symptomatic of the insanity of the area, the disregard for and the inability of the super powers in terms of being able to bring about peace and stability in Lebanon.

Q: With your being the most prominent individual attending this conference as a participant, do you see this as an opportunity to stop in and fill the vacuum of leadership in pulling the Middle East together with Jordan taking the most prominent role in really leading us to some kind of settlement?

A: This meeting is basically analytical — it is not prescriptive. Certainly we are willing and I hope able as Jordanians and Palestinians to live up to the international expectations of the US in the context of peace and while at the same time we don't question the sincerity of US leadership, we question very seriously in this election year the efficacy of the US support for peace and peace processes. That is why we are coming at this very difficult moment to ask you the question — can you keep an eye on the requirements for peace in our region and can you honour your bi-partisan commitments as president Ford pointed out and president Carter echoed, which has bridged successive American administrations towards peace in the region, during an election year? Or is it just a carte blanche to continue what it has done over the past several years to grow at the expense of the taxpayers?

They reject this declaration, which is a disregard of successive resolutions of the United Nations.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Wednesday expressed concern about the crisis in Cyprus, but refused to get involved in efforts to settle it.

Greece, which has called for international condemnation of the declaration, raised the issue at a regularly scheduled meeting of Nato's Council of Ambassadors. But, Turkey objected to further discussion, and was supported by other members, and the matter was dropped.

The French government unreservedly denounced the proclamation. It said the action constitutes a grave attack on the integrity, sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Cyprus.

The United States expressed surprise and dismay over the Turkish Cypriot declaration. "We have consistently opposed unilateral declaration of independence," the Turkish Cypriot community, believing it would not be helpful to the process of finding a final negotiated settlement to the Cyprus problem," the US State Department said in a statement.

Arafat agrees to a mutual pull-back

TRIPOLI (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat has agreed to a plan calling for his forces to leave Tripoli if his Syrian-backed opponents also withdraw, sources said on Wednesday.

Word of the compromise plan, reported here and in Damascus, came as thousands of civilians packed their belongings in cars and trucks and fled for the mountains amid threats of renewed fighting by the weekend.

Meanwhile, in Beirut, US Marines huddled in their bunkers for two hours after receiving a threat of a car bomb attack like the one which killed 239 American troops last month.

As the marines emerged from their bunkers, they could hear the rumble of heavy artillery from fresh fighting between Druze and Lebanese army units in the hills east of the US positions.

In Tripoli, Ahmad Abdul Rahman, a spokesman for Mr. Arafat, said the Palestinian leader had accepted concrete proposals by Arab mediators, calling for among other things the departure of all Palestinian fighters from Tripoli area.



HOMELESS: A two-year-old Palestinian refugee child stands lost amid the rubble of his home in Baddawi camp during Tuesday's lull in the intra-PLO fighting (AP Wirephoto)

Mr. Abdul Rahman provided no further details. But in Damascus, a reliable source said the plan had been accepted during a meeting between Arafat supporters, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

Continued on page 32

Soviets break off talks on Euromissile deployment

GENEVA (AP) — The nearly two-year-old US-Soviet talks on medium-range nuclear missiles were suspended indefinitely on Wednesday when Soviet arms negotiator Yuri A. Kvitsinsky walked out after about 25 minutes, telling reporters that the talks are discontinued.

A US mission spokesman confirmed the Soviet action and called the decision "as unfortunate as it is unjustified." He said the United States is prepared to continue the negotiations.

U.S. arms Ambassador Paul H. Nitze scheduled a news conference at 1330 GMT, the US mission said.

Wednesday's session was the shortest plenary meeting of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) talks, and by unofficial count the 111th plenary session since the talks began in November 1981.

There was no immediate comment from Soviet officials, but Tass News Agency announced the discontinuation of the talks.

The Moscow dispatch said: "A plenary meeting of the Soviet and US delegations at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe was held here (in Geneva) today. During the meeting, the delegation of the USSR announced the discontinuation of the present round of talks without setting any date for their resumption."

One of about 100 reporters mobbing the Soviet as he left the talks quoted Kvitsinsky as saying, "the talks are discontinued and there is no resumption date."

The Soviet action came a day after the West German parliament agreed to station new Nato missiles in Germany. It made good on threats of Soviet President Yuri

Andropov and other Kremlin leaders to halt the talks if the new Nato missiles were deployed.

The Bonn vote on Tuesday was seen as a key to Nato deployment strategy and Soviet countermeasures.

Kvitsinsky was accompanied to the door of the US building by deputy US negotiator Maynard W. Glitman, and the two shook hands before Kvitsinsky left the building. He was immediately surrounded by the mob of reporters, and struggled through them with a stiff smile while looking for his car.

Wednesday's meeting was the shortest ever, about 10 minutes less than a 35-minute meeting that followed the 14-November arrival of the first new American-built Cruise missile in Great Britain.

There was no immediate comment from Washington or Moscow on the Soviet walk-out on Wednesday.

But in the first authoritative Soviet comment on the West German vote, Tass on Wednesday accused the West German parliament of being obedient to Washington's will and disregarding the will of peoples, including their own.

The Moscow dispatch said the vote had given the go-ahead to "the transformation of West German territory into a launch pad for American first-strike nuclear weapons targeted on the USSR and other socialist countries."

West Germany's conservative-led parliament vote 286 to 226 on Tuesday night to go forward with deployment of all 108 Pershing 2 and 96 of the slower Tomahawk cruise missiles.



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Israel wants new pact for defence with US

AMMAN (Star) — Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, returning from a surprise visit to Washington, on Wednesday conferred with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on an Israeli proposal for a new military alliance with the United States, Israeli army radio reported.

The radio, monitored here, said the new plan would propose a collective defence pact similar to the Nato treaty, to go beyond the present concept of mere "strategic co-operation".

It also quoted informed sources as saying they expected the US, during the Israeli leader's visit to Washington, to press upon him the Middle East peace initiative proposed by President Reagan last September. They said that Washington expected the present difficult situation of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Mr. Shamir's close relations with the Americans, to make the Israeli leader susceptible to pressure on this topic.

In addition to the Reagan initiative, the situation of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza will be prominent in the Washington talks this week, the radio said. Israel has a proposal for a US financed plan to move Palestinian refugees out of camps in the occupied territories.

The Bundestag vote was non-binding but undertaken to test the will of the Bonn government to follow through with its 1979 decision to co-operate in Nato moves to counter the Soviet force of SS-20, targeted on western Europe. Western intelligence says the Soviets have 243 triple-warhead SS-20s pointed at the West.

The weapons

WEST EUROPEAN governments wanted the new US missiles to counter the Soviet weapons in Europe and to demonstrate concretely the US commitment to Europe's nuclear defence. The Soviets insisted British and French missiles should be counted in the East-West nuclear equation in Europe, and

said rough nuclear parity already existed in Europe.

US President Ronald Reagan proposed last fall that the Soviets dismantle all their medium-range missiles, in exchange for cancellation of the US missile deployment. The Soviets have refused to accept the eventual dismantling of US medium-range missiles in Europe.

The talks began on 30 November 1981. The Nato alliance consistently refused to include French and British weapons in calculating the balance with the Soviets. The Soviets have refused to accept the eventual dismantling of US medium-range missiles in Europe.

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UK counsellor leaves Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — The Political Counsellor at the British Embassy in Amman, Mr. David Easton, leaves Jordan on 25 November at the conclusion of his posting. He will be taking up a new appointment in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London early in 1984. Mr. Easton arrived in Jordan in September 1980.

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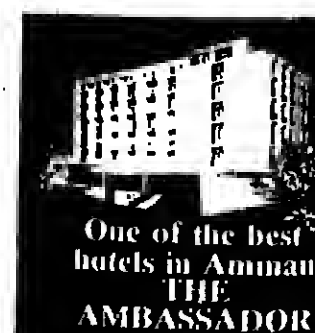


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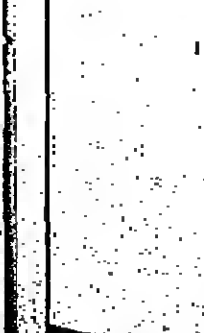
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Italian president due on Saturday Visit fulfills long-standing intention

By Lella G. Dech
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — After three postponements, Italian President Sandro Pertini's long-awaited visit to Jordan will begin on 16 November. The president has postponed his visit twice during the last two years due to Italian governmental crises, while His Majesty King Hussein asked for a third postponement when he was asked to head the Arab committee of seven to explain the Fez Peace Plan to Security Council permanent member states.

The 87-year old president will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, the Secretary General of the Presidency of the Italian Republic, Foreign Ministry Director of the Political Office Bruno Botai, and Director General for Economic Affairs Maurizio Bucci.

Italian Ambassador to Jordan Margherita Rossi-Longhi told the Star in an interview this week that President Pertini had insisted on keeping his word and accepting the King's invitation to come to Jordan. The ambassador said that President Pertini considers his visit as personal, as are his relations with the King. He had always wanted to reciprocate the King's visits, the first of which was in 1978. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's visit in 1979 strengthened the ties of friendship as well.

Freedom fighter

The ambassador went on to say that the friendship of the King and the president was built on mutual respect. Both men, he added, have shown not only wisdom, but courage. In both their personal and public lives, President Pertini, who is a lawyer by training, fought in the First World War. When he became an official member of the Italian Socialist Party, he dedicated himself completely to politics, fighting unhesitatingly against fascism and reaffirming his belief in the ideals of freedom and

socialism, for which he spent eight months in prison. Later on, he was sentenced by the Fascist regime in Italy to five years' imprisonment, but escaped to France, where he worked as a car washer in Paris. He then moved to Nice, where he worked as a bricklayer, while all the time he continued his political struggle.

In 1929, he returned to establish the clandestine Socialist Party in Italy, was caught and sentenced to 11 years, of which he served seven and then was sent for eight years of imprisonment. As he refused to apply for amnesty to Mussolini, he returned to freedom only after the fall of Fascism in 1943, when he joined the executive body of the Socialist Party. In September, he fought against the German troops still occupying Rome, and a few weeks later was captured by the SS and sentenced to death. In the spring of the following year, he escaped from prison with Saragat and other patriots and went to Milan to lead the partisan struggle. He worked with the National Liberation Committee in preparing the insurrection of 25 April 1945.

Dedicating himself to politics after that, President Pertini became the secretary of the Italian Socialist Party in 1945, and representative to the Constituent Assembly in 1946. Senator of the Republic and President of the Socialist Group in the Senate in 1948. He was editor of "Avanti!" newspaper from 1950-52, as well as the editor of "Il Lavoro" as of 1947. After the elections of 1955, he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, serving in many important capacities in parliament and in the party.

In 1963, he was elected vice president of the Chamber of De-

puties, and five years later its president. After the failure of efforts for reunification between the Italian Socialist Party and the Socialist Democratic Party, he resigned his presidency, but his resignation was unanimously rejected. As a homage to his impartiality and energetic work, he was reconfirmed in his post in 1972 until the chambers were dissolved in 1976. With the new elections, he went back as representative of the Socialist Party, and in July of the same year, he was elected President of the Republic with 832 votes out of 995.

Although President Pertini's visit to Jordan will be very short, it will be packed with both private and official activities. The ambassador said Jordanian Royal Palace sources had informed him that the President would be the first official visitor to stay at the Royal Palace as a personal guest of the King and Queen.

This will enhance the political importance of the visit. Accompanied by such high calibre political figures as Mr. Andreotti, the president will hold official talks with the King, while later the Italian foreign minister will hold talks with his Jordanian counterpart Mr. Marwan Al-Qasbi.

Archaeological tours

Included in the programme for President Pertini's visit will be trips to Petra and Jerash, the latter in particular being of great interest to Italians. There is an Italian archaeological team working in Jerash, led by Professor Gullini, who has written an important publication assessing a new approach to archaeology. This has created a sensation in archaeological circles, as it claims Jerash and Trajan's Forum in Rome are related, Jerash having had great influence on the Forum. This Greek concept of town planning, which started in Jerash, has generated much discussion.

On the first evening of the two-day visit, King Hussein will host a dinner in honour of President Pertini. The president will reciprocate in hosting the opening night of the Scala Theatre Ballet, presenting the best and latest of their productions, including the world premiere of Ravel's Bolero, as well as Swan Lake. Fifty members of the ballet company will come to Jordan for three performances including the private initial one.

Anal Ghondour reports: "The president of the republic, with his overwhelming personality and capacity to orient and interpret... has made his influence in Italy and the international community, remarkably felt," said



Sandro Pertini
Margherita Rossi-Longhi in a press conference on Tuesday.
The Italian ambassador emphasised in the conference the importance of President Pertini's visit to Jordan. He stressed that the visit "reveals deep interests on the part of the Italian government to broaden and strengthen economic co-operation with Jordan."

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We'll know better next time, say defence exhibition's organizers

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The first Middle East International Defence Exposition, held at the Zarqa Free Zone from 15-20 November, has by most accounts turned out to be a profitable affair — but one of its main benefits was the experience it provided, say its organizers.

"We feel that we made a mistake in keeping the exposition open for such a long time," said Mr. Jeremy Tryon, a member of the public relations department of Defense Research International (DRI), the US firm which organized the event. "You get most of your audience in the first three days," he said. The remaining three days were relatively slow, yet the exhibitors incurred extra expenses in-

cluding accommodation and the expense of neglecting business elsewhere.

It is too much early to evaluate the over-all impact of the exposition, he said. "It will take us some months of consultation with the various parties involved."

About the difficulties that faced the exhibitors, however, Mr. Tryon mentioned several minor problems. Telephone communications were difficult, and transportation was a problem because of the location of the site. He said the prices charged were slightly over the international prices, in addition to the small problems of a poorly-paved road and visitors' ignorance of the local language.

The corporation did its best to provide the site with everything, Mr. Abdullah said, adding that

fees not expensive because the corporation had furnished the site with up-to-date utilities.

Mr. Tryon said that the first winner in the event is the Free Zones Corporation. Jordan benefited from the exposition in many ways, not least by getting the business of more than 600 individuals, who came from outside Jordan, to help set it up — technicians, labourers, electricians and other professionals.

Mr. Abdullah said that the exhibition attained all its objectives, and was "a great success because, it animated and reactivated the Jordanian economy." This stimulation would result from the high expenditures by exhibitors and visitors, as well as the publicity the exposition has given Jordan in various fields.

But, Mr. Tryon said "we and many of the exhibitors, who

have never been in Jordan, felt the hospitality of the people. Everyone felt that it is a nice country to return to."

About future programmes, Mr. Tryon said that it is hoped that the example of this exposition will allow the free zones corporation to hold other, similar ones. These could cover sectors including medical products, engineering and computer products, communications equipment, textiles and many other types of products.

The Middle East defence exhibition is to be held every two years, so in 1985, there will be a show, Mr. Tryon said. Mr. Abdullah said that the corporation intends to stabilize one of the hangars at the zone to be a permanent showplace for the free zones' 15 factories, Jordanian and international products.

Exhibitors at the exposition included firms from the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Singapore, Pakistan, and several Asian and Latin American countries. On display were examples of the latest in

defence technology, including advanced communications systems, strategic equipment, tanks, uniforms, boats, helicopters and many more.

Jordan was chosen for the exhibition because of its stability and central location to the entire Middle East. The list of visitors, headed by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, included military officials and diplomats from Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Pakistan, Chile, France, India, the UK, Belgium, the US, Italy, Spain, Sudan, Germany, Austria, Tunisia and Egypt.

Group plans bulletin on consumer protection

By Khader Mansour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A newly established organization plans soon to produce the first edition of a badly-needed publication: a consumers' guide. The organization, which calls itself the National Association for the Protection of Jordanian Citizens, will include in its periodical an introduction of the association and its aims, along with the first reports on product tests and surveys to help consumers choose the best products for their money.

The bulletin is to contain results of laboratory tests on various products, says Dr. Abdullah Al-Khatib, Chairman of the association. He cited, as an example of one candidate for such testing, the many different brands of corn oil now on the market. His organization can help consumers make a choice, he said.

In an interview with The Star, Dr. Khatib said consumer guidance is not the association's only activity. "It is our prime task to minimise, as far as possible, the dangers of road accidents, to protect Jordanian consumers from fraud, exploitation, pollution and other dangers," he said. It will do all this through studies and co-operation with various government departments and institutions.

With such a wide-ranging brief, the association will concentrate initially on the consumer activities. It plans to sponsor lectures, bulletins, working groups, studies and research. Consumer items are to be monitored not only for their quality but for safety and reasonable prices.

The three-month-old association is the first of its kind in Jordan. Dr. Khatib described its founding members as "enlightened citizens from all walks of life," and said membership is open to anyone 18 years or older who believes in its objectives. Financing of the association's activities is through members' contributions.

Dr. Khatib, who chaired a general meeting of the association last Saturday, expressed his satisfaction at progress to date. He said he considered it the group's duty "to enlighten Jordanian citizens on their duties and rights in the various spheres of life, mainly education and general knowledge that may promote their thinking to their best interest. The association will attempt to obtain the revision of laws and regulations that affect those interests," he said.

King condemns World YWCA elects 1st Syria, Libya Arab vice-president for their role in Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — No one ever thought that Syria and Libya would turn their back on their Arab identity and on Islam by taking sides with Iran. His Majesty King Hussein said in an address at the Staff College this week. Addressing the college's 24th graduating class, the King said those countries' role in the massacres of people in refugee camps in north Lebanon was "no coincidence." The events in those camps "exceeded in their ugliness those perpetrated by Israel," he said. "This situation requires every Arab to take a firm stand against them (the perpetrators) and to put an end to their crimes against this nation."

The fighting among Arabs in Lebanon, and their differences — which are being fabricated by opportunists and suspicious elements — serve only the ends of Israel, he said; for it will allow her to swallow more Arab lands and evict Arab residents.

"How can we explain the attitude or logic of certain systems in their hostile stand against their Arab nation, in their disrespect for their national obligations and their dishonouring of their pledge?" the King asked.

The King had begun his address by describing Jordan as "the defence line for Palestine and its people... (which) stands as a protective shield for the Arab nation against Zionist expansionism. The interest of Palestine and Jordan is the same because of the strong links between them."

Jordan was the first to warn against the division of the Arab homeland early this century and was the first one to stand against it and to suffer from it," he said. Jordan never abandoned its principles and remained in the vanguard of the defenders of Palestine and its people. Jordan lived every stage of the Palestine question and offered martyrs on the land of Palestine.

"The shedding of our blood in Jerusalem and all over Palestine will go down in history, and will be the best testimony to the attitude and sincerity of this country."

Canadian parliamentary delegation visits Jordan

By Khader Mansour
Star Staff Writer

A CANADIAN parliamentary delegation headed by Senator Henry D. Hicks visited Jordan this week and had discussions with government officials and other important personalities. They left Jordan for Israel and Algiers on Wednesday.

Senator Hicks said that Canada supports the right of Israel to exist but flatly opposes the annexation programme of Israel of Arab lands. "We think there could be a solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict through negotiations," he said in an interview with The Star. They praised the role of King Hussein in finding a solution for just and lasting peace in the region and also noted the importance of Jordan in the peace processes pertaining to the region. On the PLO crisis, he said, "We had listened to the PLO's views in full and Canada will evaluate the pros and cons for recognizing PLO in the light of its general activities."

About US intervention of Grenada, he said "Canada disagreed with the US action there, and also we strongly condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon," he added. "Canada is interested in pulling more concerted efforts to find a solution for the Middle East problem through international levels," Mr. Hicks concluded.



Jean Zarou

AMMAN (Star) — Jean Zarou, an Arab woman, has been elected as one of the five vice-presidents of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), as well as a member of its 18-member executive committee. Mrs. Zarou was also nominated for the presidency, but was not elected. Mrs. Zarou, who is president of the Jerusalem YWCA, was one of Jordan's six delegates to the World Council Meeting of the YWCA, held in Singapore from 1-14 November. She has been a member of the YWCA of Jordan for several years.

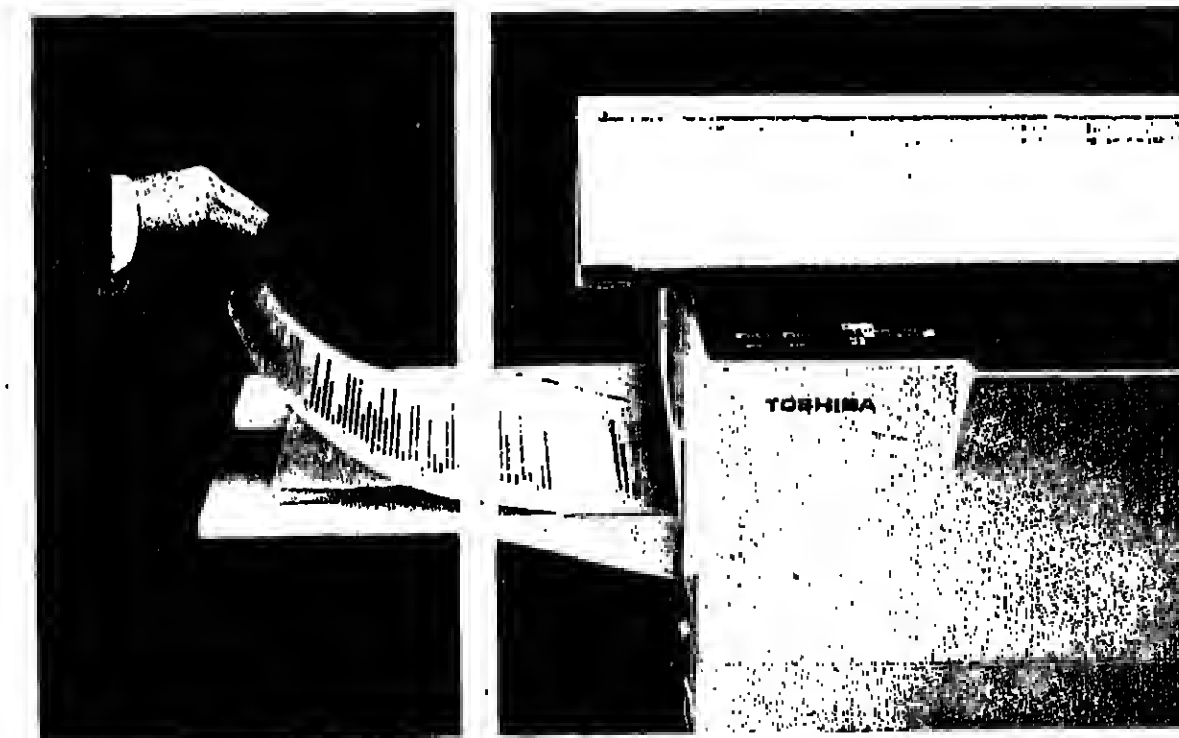
Mrs. Zarou told The Star that three Arab women were nominated for the executive committee, the other two being from Lebanon and Egypt. She was elected in the committee by a majority of the 380 voting delegates. This, says Mrs. Zarou, is an important step in the right direction, for it is the first time in the history of the YWCA that an Arab has been elected, or even nominated to such posts.

She thinks that this has done a great deal to change the image of the Arab

women that Europeans and Americans have. It proves that women from those countries recognize the global consciousness and awareness of the role of the Arab women, as they themselves also do. Through their work on the various working groups, the Jordanian delegates were able to prove that they could see the interrelatedness of structures of injustice in this world.

"American women are bothered by sexism," she said, "while for Arab women this is eclipsed by the pain of the loss of their national and human rights."

Asked about the subjects discussed at the meeting, Mrs. Zarou said they ranged from peace, disarmament and nuclear arms in women in technology, energy, environment, health and human rights. Clusters were formed to discuss each topic, which resulted in reports and recommendations from each one. She added that the resolutions concerning the Palestinian problem were extremely favourable, asserting that the human rights of the Palestinian people gave them the right to self-determination. The resolution concerning Lebanon called for the withdrawal of all forces from that country.



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AHLAN WA SAHLAN

Refinery expands capacity

Throughput to reach 12,300 tonnes/day

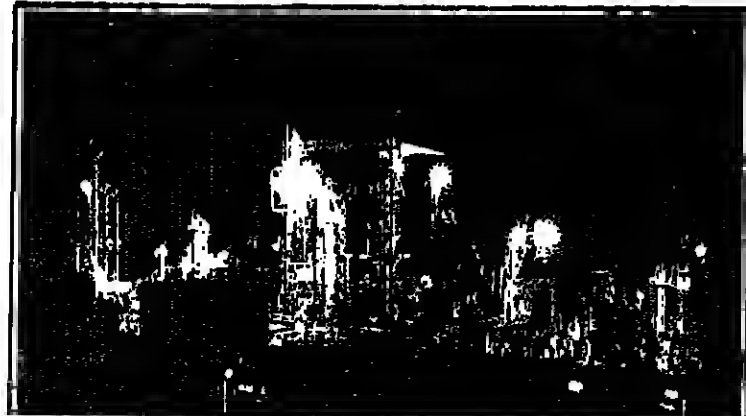
By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The almost-completed third stage expansion project of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) will raise the refinery's throughput capacity to a level of 12,300 tonnes a day — a considerable increase from the earlier 4,900 tonnes a day.

JPRC Assistant General Manager Omar Kalimat told The Star that this level of production will be sufficient to meet Jordan's needs until 1990. If the need arises to run above the designed capacity, the amount can be brought up to 15,000 tonnes a day. The second-stage expansion was completed in 1973.

The third-stage expansion cost over JD 58 million. It was designed by the United States' Universal Oil Products Company, and the construction tender awarded to the Industrial Export of Romania in 1975. Ten of the 11 units expanded have been recently completed and are now working. The remaining unit, the HD/HC Unit which converts vacuum heavy gas oil and hydrogen into either regular kerosene or Avtur, is now in testing. It is expected to function by the end of this year.

Expansion stages comprise the enlargement and modifications of units as well as the addition of new ones. Mr. Kalimat said that the expansion is purely quantitative, but the excellent quality of JPRC products is not affected.



Night time view of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery

As the seven red petals of JPRC's emblem indicate, the 11 units produce seven types of oil products. They are liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), petrol, jet fuel, kerosene, light gas oil, fuel oil and asphalt.

Mr. Kalimat said that JPRC's crude oil is obtained by the

Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TA Pline) which passes into Jordan through the desert, running near the Jordanian-Syrian border, 43 kilometres northeast of the refinery site. He added that JPRC receives less than 1,000 tonnes of crude oil each day. It pays the regular international prices set by Opec.

Rural development seminar is planned

AMMAN (Star) — Aspects and possibilities of rural development will come under professional scrutiny of a seminar starting on Saturday, sponsored by the German Foundation for International Development and the Goethe Institute. The seminar will bring German-trained Jordanian agricultural specialists together to discuss their experience in applying their training at the practical level. A spokesman for the seminar organizers, Dr. Johannes Telchert, who is working with the Jordan Co-operative Organization, told The Star that the seminar will help the federation to assess the effectiveness of its programmes and to adapt them where necessary.

Labour flow has slowed in both directions, says annual report

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The recently published annual report of the Labour Ministry makes a small contribution to the much-discussed but ill-documented subject of the future of Jordanian workers in Arab oil-exporting countries.

The report, which covers expatriate workers abroad and foreign workers in Jordan as well as unemployment, job safety and other topics, says that the number of Jordanian workers seeking jobs in Saudi Arabia during 1982 dropped by 17 per cent from the 1981 figure, to 2,436.

It does not say how these figures were derived, nor does it mention workers going to other oil countries. But the report's authors suggest that the slowdown in workers going abroad, in addition to the economic situation in the importing countries, is partly due to better employment benefits offered in Jordan. It notes that by the end of 1982, 11,320 workers had joined the Social Security programme.

The Labour Ministry has tried to take a hand in organising the flow of labour abroad, by means of agreement with the labour importing countries' governments. Four labour attaches so far have been appointed at Jordanian embassies: in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and most recently Qatar.

The report identifies three trends: a slowing in the growth of the foreign workforce in Jordan; the growing role of women in that force, and the ministry's

own improving success rate at its employment offices.

Although there was a noticeable increase in the number of foreign workers here in 1982, it says, the growth rate itself dropped — from 93,402 work permits issued in 1981 to 61,280 the next year. This decrease, however, is thought to be partly due to the Interior Ministry's decision of 15 December, 1981 to stop requiring Egyptian workers to obtain residence permits. Many of these workers then did not bother to apply for work permits, although this was still required.

Taking into account such difficulties in obtaining an exact count, the report estimates that there were 120,000 foreign workers in Jordan in 1982. In addition to the new permits issued, 21,619 were renewed during the year, and 7,361 were returned to the Labour Department.

Asian labour was the fastest-growing group in 1982, with 21,324 permits issued against 15,560 in 1981. The report says that the increase is due to the large construction projects undertaken by several Asian companies as well as other companies hiring Asian workers. The number of permits issued to Arab workers dropped from 74,839 in 1981 to 37,306; but they remained the biggest group at 61 per cent of permits issued. European workers received 2,194 permits.

The report says that 44.6 per cent of permits issued in 1982 were for construction sector workers. Another 17.6 per cent

were in services and 12.9 per cent in industry. Construction, which employs 14 per cent of Jordan's over-all workforce, is to be treated in a separate report soon to be issued by the department.

The growing presence of woman in the foreign workforce is exhibited by the issuance of 4,780 work permits to women workers — 7.8 per cent of the year's total. In 1981 only 1,934 women received permits, 2 per cent of that year's total. Around 87.5 per cent of these female workers were employed in service industries.

In its section on the activities of employment offices, the department reports that in 1982 70 per cent of registered job-seekers were placed, as against 30.7 per cent in 1979 and 45 per cent in 1981. This growth of the success rate was achieved while the number of job-seekers themselves was increasing: from 1,647 in 1979 to 1,964 in 1981 and 2,886 in 1982. The ministry attributes 1982's 47 per cent increase in the number of registered unemployed to its media campaign that year publicising the offices' services.

The report also gives totals of job complaints received by its offices — 1,322 in 1982 as against 1,226 in 1981 — and reported occupational injuries: 16.9 per cent down in 1982 at 5,164.

In a special survey of the engineering profession, the Labour Ministry recorded 4,225 engineers working in the country. It estimates this to be 90 per cent of the true figure.

Sluggish market

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

SHARE PRICES fluctuated slightly in both directions during the week, but on the last working day they dropped by 1.8 per cent. On the other hand, the handling volume dropped to its lowest level in this year — not exceeding JD 1 million. The drop in handling is attributed to the continuing decrease in share prices, which apparently will go on for the foreseeable future. Shareholders are refraining from selling, anticipating a rise in prices, while demand is also sluggish, anticipating a further decrease.

About 500,000 shares were handled during this week, at a market value of JD 950,000 — a decrease of 35.7 per cent compared to last week. The daily handling average came to JD 190,000, but deviation around this average came to 14.9 per cent or 3.1 per cent of the total market, reflecting a general state of anxiety and anticipation.

Banks

In the banks sector the handling volume came to 60 per cent of total, a drop of 18.2 points compared to last week. Within this sector five out of 15 banks occupied 63.2 per cent of the sector or 37.9 per cent of the market. The National Bank of Jordan occupied 14.4 per cent of the sector or 8.6 per cent of the total. Petra Bank had 12.7/7.6 per cent; Jordan-Gulf Bank 12.3/7.4 per cent; Arab Bank 12.1/7.3 per cent, and the Jordan Securities Corporation 11.7/7.0 per cent.

Industry

Industrial shares accounted for 27.9 per cent of the market, an increase of 14.4 points compared to last week. Five out of 29 companies accounted for 43.1 per cent of the sector's business or 12.1 per cent of the market total. The Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company had 13.0/3.6 per cent; Al-Saqi Dry-Cell Batteries 8.9/2.3 per cent; National Steel Manufacturing 8.5/2.4 per cent; Arab Pharmaceutical Industries 7.1/2.0 per cent, and Jordanian Ceramics had 5.6/1.6 per cent.

Services

The services sector had 10.1 per cent of total handling, up 4.3 points on last week. Within this sector two out of nine companies occupied 45.8 per cent of the sector or 4.6 per cent of the total. Arab International Hotels with 26.3/2.6 per cent and Jordan Electric Power Company with 19.5/2.0 per cent.

Insurance

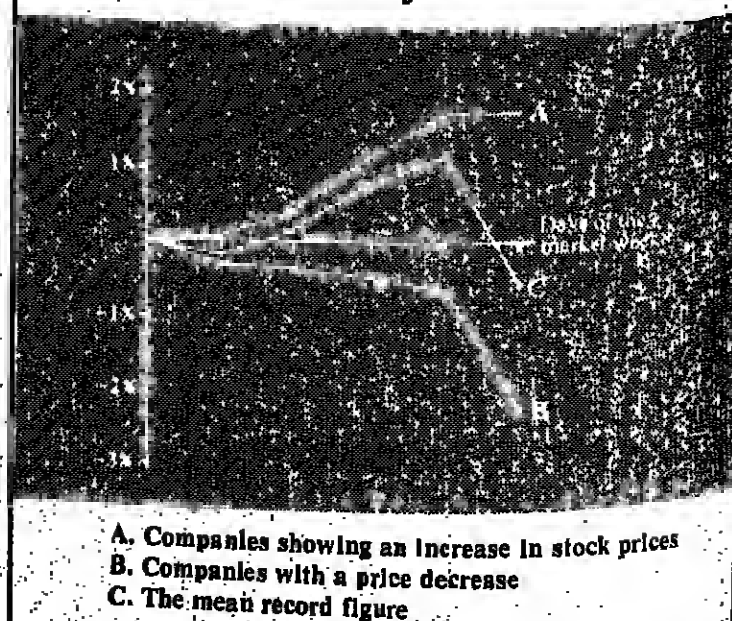
Insurance firms had 2 per cent of total handling; a decrease of one-half point compared to last week. The Jordan-French insurance, out of seven companies trading in this sector, occupied 34.4 per cent of the handling or 0.7 per cent of the week's overall market.

The shares of 60 companies were handled during this week, with price increases outnumbering retreats, 27-25. Prominent gainers included: Al-Quds Insurance, closing at JD 2.250 up from JD 2.150; Jordan Securities at JD 1.790 up from JD 1.730, and Jordan Cement Factories at JD 1.770 up from JD 1.710.

Among price retreats were: National Insurance Company, closing at JD 9 down from JD 10; Jordan Tanning Company at JD 1.650 down from JD 1.820; Refco at JD 37 down from JD 40, and Maas Blades Manufacturing Company at JD 0.650 down from JD 0.700. Eight companies had no change in their share prices.

The Star price index at closing time came to 338.8, a decrease of 1.6 points on last week. In the over-the-counter market 433,000 shares handled at a market value of JD 300,000.

The weekly record



Arab states undergo financial turn-around

Sharp import cutbacks made to protect balances of trade

By Robert Poullot
Star Economy Analyst

HARD TIMES are ahead for Arab treasuries as debts go on climbing while balances of trade continue to deteriorate.

Our prediction made this spring that Opec nations may experience a drop of \$25 billion in their reserves this year has come true. Over the first half of the year, they have already withdrawn over \$15 billion from their bank holdings abroad and the pace may quicken during the second half, short of a fast recovery of oil shipments to Europe, Japan and North America.

Although the worst of the economic contraction in the Arab world seems to be behind us, further belt-tightening may be in the offing if the latest economic indicators in the United States, which account for a third of world oil consumption outside the Socialist bloc, don't improve soon over the early fall performance.

Everybody in the Middle East is anxious to see how the Saudis will handle their budgeted expenditures. Any sharp change from the original targets could mean thousands fewer jobs for expatriate workers — with the obvious repercussions on Jordan, for one.

Already, Saudi Arabia has suffered a drastic reversal in its trade balance position in the first quarter of this year, and all indications point to a further deficit in the second quarter. If the trend sharpens over the second half of the year, the Saudi authorities might well decide to trim further their expenditures, with the negative ripple effect this would have throughout the peninsula and up to the Mediterranean coast.

Over a 12-month period, Saudi Arabia's trade surplus melted away completely and went into the red by spring of 1983. The same pattern, though less pronounced, also applies to the United Arab Emirates. There, the federation maintained a surplus position, unlike in Saudi Arabia; but the surplus balance shrank by 22 per cent (see tables) over 12 months.

Elsewhere in the Arab world, the trend is moving in the opposite direction. Iraq, Kuwait, Libya and Morocco are all improving their trade balance position thanks to heavy cuts in imports ranging from 11 per cent in the case of Kuwait up to 38 and 40 per cent for Iraq and Libya. If Saudi Arabia is left out of the tables, the result shows a strong improvement in the over-all trade balance — from a deficit of \$2.3 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to less than \$300 million in the first quarter of 1983.

The trend has continued in the second half as well. Libya, Iraq, Tunisia and Kuwait showed further gains of 17.4 per cent from April to June, although a slight dip was posted for July (with the exception of Iraq going ahead).

Although some gains were reported on the export front, most of the improvement in the trade balances of the Arab world resulted from drastic import slashing.

Whereas six countries of our sample list had cut back their imports last year over 1981, the number climbed to eight in the first quarter of this year with the addition of Kuwait and Iraq. The two countries running against the tide — but not for much longer — are Saudi Arabia and Egypt. The over-all drop in imports during winter was over 9 per cent. But it is only when Saudi Arabia is excluded from the table that the phenomenon appears as a major nosedive: over 18 per cent.

The devaluation across the board of most Arab currencies against the US dollar is certainly a factor. But the most crucial reason behind the spectacular fall in imports relates to treasury positions and the need to preserve dwindling hard currency balances.

Arab total external debt for 12 countries is estimated to exceed \$75 billion, half of which is due to banks in industrial countries. Of the latter amount, 65 per cent has to be repaid this year. The biggest debtors are, by rank, Algeria (\$22 billion); Egypt (\$17 billion), and Morocco (\$13 billion). Tunisia (\$5 billion), Syria (4 billion) and Jordan (2.5 billion) followed. Iraq may stand just in front of Tunisia with estimates of debts ranging between \$6 and \$8 billion, but even there, the figures remain pure "guesstimates" since most of those liabilities are due to contractors and suppliers and escape official international statistics.

At least \$25 billion will need to be disbursed during 1983 to meet the repayment schedules, on top of import requirements exceeding \$100 billion. The cash strain on Arab treasuries will thus be considerable, especially for Gulf oil producers.

Balance of trade

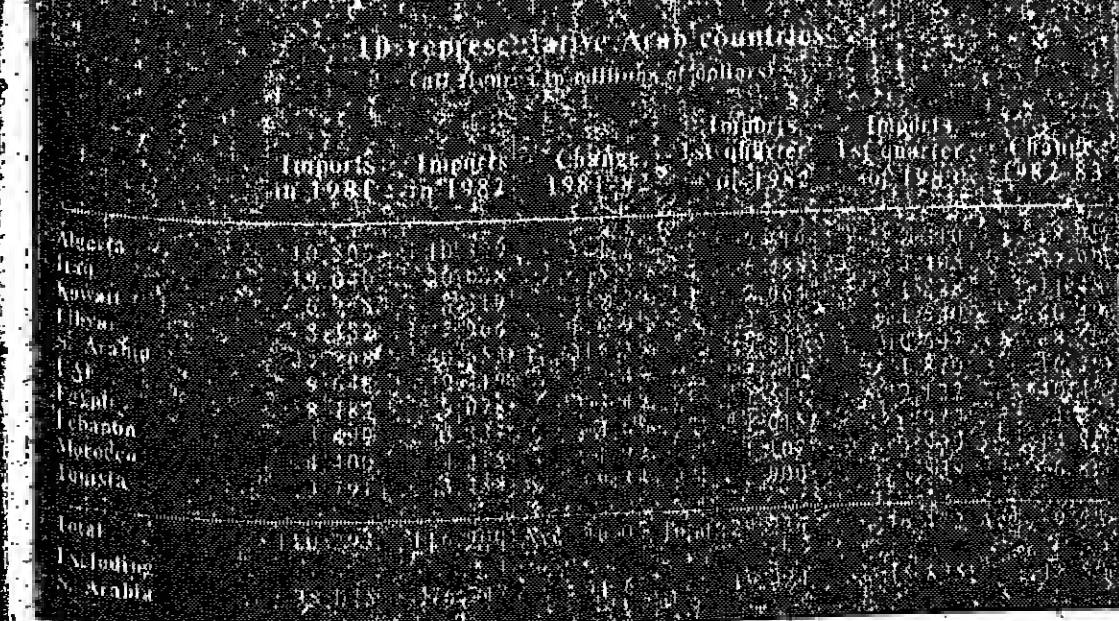
(exports minus imports)

in millions of dollars

	1st quarter of 1982	1st quarter of 1983	Change 82-83
Iraq	-1,949	-1,270	+34.8%
Kuwait	+841	+1,444	+71.7%
Libya	-513	+1,186	+143.3%
S. Arabia	+13,564	-814	-106.0%
UAE	+2,120	+1,657	-21.8%
Egypt	-951	-1,457	-53.2%
Lebanon	-792	-917	-15.8%
Morocco	-638	-463	+27.4%
Tunisia	-80	-454	-19.5%
Total	+11,602	-1,088	avg. -104.5%
Excluding S. Arabia	-1,962	-274	+87.9%

Continued on page 8

Imports crash: 1981-83



UDD awards Quweismeh locally

THE LOCAL Civil Engineering Company (CEC) has won the Urban Development Department's tender for new area construction in Quweismeh. A UDD spokesman told The Star that CEC's offer of JD 3,001 million was chosen from among four low tenders, all of which were very close. The contract will be signed by the end of November and time of completion is specified as 810 days after a one-month mobilization period.

Quweismeh is the last, and the largest, of the new area contracts in the current phase of the World Bank-supported UDD scheme. Plans are now being laid for a possible Phase 2, and for the expansion of the North Rusafa area to accommodate more homes.

New tenders

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION: Girls schools in Shu'ailya and Marka. Details for JD 20 each, from the Public Works Ministry, Amman. Closing Date: 27 November.

WATER METERS: Four four-inch pipes. Details for JD 10, from Jordan Valley Authority, Ras Al-'Ain road, Amman. New Closing Date: 1 December.

ELECTRICAL CABLES: Specifications upon payment of JD 3, from Amman Water and Sewerage Authority. Closing Date: 3 December.

HEATING SYSTEMS: For officers' quarters at the Royal Jordanian Air Force headquarters. Details upon payment of JD 10, from RJAF engineering section. Closing Date: 1 December.

Netherlands sends team to promote farm trade

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A delegation of Dutch businessmen who arrived in Jordan on Sunday are here to promote agricultural trade between Jordan and the Netherlands, says a Dutch Embassy official.

Alexander Heydendal, the embassy's agricultural attaché, told The Star that Jordan had been chosen for the promotional efforts because it is considered a centre for business in the Arab world. Jordan's stability and the business opportunities that it offers, make it an attractive target for European business.

The Netherlands government, Mr. Heydendal said, is acting as an "umbrella, providing the

means and the atmosphere through which the delegation and interested Jordanian businessmen can meet. While there is no Dutch Embassy in Amman, the ambassador to Lebanon is accredited to Jordan, and the six-day visit is being handled by the Beirut embassy.

The delegation so far has met with industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour, Salem Al Lawzi the Under-Secretary of the Agriculture Ministry, to discuss future co-operation. There is already a technical assistance agreement, signed in 1979, for development and co-operation in the Jordan Valley.

The embassy on Monday hosted a cocktail party for the delegation at the Jordan Inter-continental Hotel.

Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) Extension of Date (Reuse of Effluent)

AWSA announces the extension of the closing date for the submission of Prequalification Documents and the Financial Offers concerning Consulting Services for the reuse of the treated effluent water from Waste Stabilization Ponds for agricultural use, until 10:00 a.m. December 19th, 1983, which was due on December 5th, 1983.

The Tender conditions and scope of work will be available until 10:00 am December 4th, 1983.

General Manager
Mohammad S. Kilani

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION ANNOUNCEMENT FOR EXTENSION OF CLOSING DATE OF TENDER NO. TCC 10/83 FOR THE TELEPHONE NETWORK EXPANSION PROJECT IN THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan announces that the submission of Tenders for above mentioned Tender has been extended up to 1400 hours, December 31st, 1983, instead of 30th, November of 1983.

Eng. Moh'd Shahid Ismail
Director General

economy

Unlikely coalition bands together against appropriation for fund

US gives the IMF a hard time

By Christopher Madlson

WASHINGTON — Why is there so little support in the United States, the most prosperous nation on earth, for the International Monetary Fund (IMF), especially when so many poor and developing countries are crippled by debts?

The past year's debate here over increased funding for the IMF took place against the backdrop of the Brazilian debt crisis, a situation that might have allowed Americans better to understand this complex financial institution, and perhaps to lend their support.

Instead, the reverse happened. A powerful new political coalition of conservatives and liberals was formed to fight any increase in the US contribution to the IMF. The coalition bought television and radio advertisements on an issue that in the past had received very little public attention.

Even though final passage of the appropriations seems likely, it is probably that the "Ad hoc Coalition Against the IMF Increase," and the sentiments that led to its formation, will continue to make life difficult for the IMF and the World Bank.

The Reagan Administration first gave its assent to an \$8.5 billion increase in the US commitment to the IMF early in 1983. It was part of an overall IMF effort to increase members' quotas and enlarge the "general arrangement to borrow" a special lending fund established by the IMF's richest members. The increase was passed in the Senate, although some tougher rules on international bank lending were added.

However, by mid-year the proposal became stalled in the House of Representatives. Democrats on the banking committee sought two separate objectives in re-

The US Senate this week gave its approval to a bill to provide extra financing to the International Monetary Fund this year. But it looks as though it will keep getting harder to get Americans to support the fund in the future.

turn for their support of the bill. They wanted even stricter bank lending restrictions than had been established by the Senate, and they wanted a new program of domestic housing subsidies, a matter that related to the IMF legislation only in that the Democrats said they wanted to give money to "the people," as well as to the international banks and developing countries. President Reagan resisted both of the Democratic proposals.

A third, unexpected snag developed late in the summer over "communism." An amendment approved by the House during consideration of the increase instructs the US representative to the fund actively to resist loans to communist countries. Those Democrats who voted against the amendment found themselves the political targets of conservative Republicans, who said they would organize campaigns against the Democrats in the next election, branding them as "pro-communist." The enraged Democrats said they would support the IMF bill in its final form only if President Reagan apologized for the conservatives' stunt.

But the housing subsidies and the communist issue could not have kept the IMF bill in legislative limbo through September and October if the anti-IMF coalition had not already undermined the institution's support. The coalition took a piece of legislation once considered relatively safe, turned it into a hot issue, and made the lawmakers nervous.

The IMF has never been Washington's favorite charity, to be sure. International aid of any sort does not seem to have a natural US constituency. Ask a

senator or congressman how he will vote on annual appropriations for the World Bank or the IMF, and he might be tempted to reply, "I'm for it, but I want my constituents to think I voted against it."

Yet IMF bills always seemed to pass, once the Treasury Department and House and Senate leaders assured Congress that the IMF was sound, fiscally responsible and conservative at heart. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan made those arguments this time. He also warned that the world debt picture gave the US no choice but to support larger IMF lending powers, lest a few nations default and the international banking system start to totter.

The IMF opponents boldly scoffed at these doomsday arguments. But there are other reasons for their success besides audacity. The opponents are a rare thing in US politics: a true coalition of both the left and the right wings of the political spectrum. It follows in the anti-big business spirit of traditional American populism. A central theme of the IMF opponents is that the increase is merely a bail-out of big banks.

Leaders of the coalition range from Ralph Nader, the conscience of the consumer movement in the 1960s and 1970s and considered part of the left, to William Simon on the right, a former Treasury Secretary and a Wall Street millionaire known for his fervent free-market philosophy. In between are the Environmental Policy Centre, brought along on the argument that existing development programmes harm the environment of developing countries, and church groups.

The coalition's backbone are the conservative groups who approach the subject from a libertarian, free market, anti-tax point of view which touches the hearts of many US voters. The group was put together under the leadership of Fred Smith of the Council for a Competitive Economy, a conservative group that lobbies on a broad range of issues from a new-right perspective.

Other groups with a similar bent are Free the Eagle, an organization that regularly fights higher taxes; the Conservative Caucus, and the National Taxpayers Union. These groups do not deny that some countries are in financial trouble, they just do not believe that a bigger IMF is the solution.

Perhaps the most important intellectual force behind the coalition was Robert Weintraub, who before his recent death was senior economist to the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress and a recognised scholar. Mr. Weintraub argued that the crisis could be managed if banks were made to take some responsibility for their loans, and even were forced to renegotiate some of the loan packages at lower interest rates. He looms from a larger IMF, he argued, would only compound the problem.

Fred Smith, the coalition's organizer, has had one of his biggest difficulties in convincing liberal Democrats that a vote against the IMF is not a vote against the world's poor.

But Mr. Smith is already thinking of future challenges to the multilateral development agencies. He believes that international as well as national government subsidies are politically vulnerable. Those who support the IMF fear that he and his coalition may have realigned the debate over the multilateral institutions.

(Earthlink)

Study forecasts continued 'gloomy' scene for international borrowers

NEW YORK (KUNA) — The debt crisis of the developing world and Eastern Europe will run current account deficits of about \$75 billion annually through 1986. Even after taking into account the major adjustment measures they have already adopted, according to a comprehensive study of the debt crisis released recently by the Washington-based Institute for International Economics.

The study, entitled "International Debt and the Stability of the 'World Economy'" by William R. Cline of the Institute, makes detailed projections for the external positions of the 19 largest debtor countries over the next three years.

Cline considers that these potential deficits would be even higher, and virtually impossible to accommodate, without further major strain on the international financial system, unless the industrial countries not only achieve real growth rates averaging at least 2.5 to 3 per cent through this period, but also provide enough growth in export markets for the debtors to enable them resume normal servicing of their debt; but also avoid any significant new increases in interest rates and protectionist trade barriers.

Although prospects for such global outcomes are uncertain, they are sufficient that the study's central diagnosis of third-world debt is one of temporary illiquidity, not fundamental insolvency.

The debt problem has been caused mainly by severe world recession, oil shocks and high interest rates, although misguided debtor-country policies have also contributed. With a return to more favourable global conditions, the external debt situation should improve significantly as the burden of debt servicing relative to exports declines.

Some important debtors, including Mexico and Argentina, are already showing major progress. However, the positions of about one-quarter of the major debtors — mainly Opec countries — are likely to deteriorate. Drawing on a detailed analysis of past reschedulings and other interruptions in even some of the better performers will not restore their creditworthiness in the private markets until 1985 or 1986.

Thus, although the debt crisis should remain manageable, it nonetheless seems likely to continue to threaten the world economy and international financial stability for at least the next few years.

Cline also analyses the extensive exposure of US and other private banks in the debtor countries, noting that the loans for the nine largest US banks to developing and East European countries are nearly 300 per cent of their capital. Considering the strategic role of the banks in the domestic economy, he concludes that the stakes in maintaining satisfactory management of the debt problem are extremely high.

The study strongly recommends rejection of a number of amendments now attached to the International Monetary Fund quota bill before the US Congress, because they would severely discourage new foreign lending by US banks and could thus bring on the very crisis which the bill seeks to help avoid.

Oil surpluses fade

Continued from page 7

No wonder Arab members of Opec have stopped up their borrowings on the Euro-capital market to make up for the gap in revenues. According to the latest estimates made by Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York, borrowings jumped by 78 per cent over the first eight months of this year to reach \$1.9 billion versus \$1 billion over the same period last year.

On the other hand, new international bond issues during that same time span have fallen sharply from an estimate of \$600 million to a little over \$50 million this year. However, these figures don't take into account loans made on the Gulf market by private corporations exclusively through Arab banks. If they did, the drop would be far much smaller.

Nonetheless, the scramble for new funding sources reveals the extent of the squeeze over resources. The aim is to secure bridge financing until the time when recovery may reach the area. But that could mean another 18-24 months.

middle east

ADC directs attention back to Palestinians plight

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

ANMAN — A recent convention of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) in Los Angeles will go a long way towards keeping essential Middle East issues in the forefront of concerned Americans' activities, says Mohammad Milhem, the exiled mayor of Haifa on the occupied West Bank. The mayor, who attended the convention along with exiled Hebron Mayor Fahd Qasabeh, said the discussions were devoted to the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Speaking to The Star on his return Mr. Milhem said the importance of discussing the occupied territories lies in the fact that the whole world now seems to be absorbed in dealing with the crisis in Lebanon and the split within Fatah, the PLO's main faction. Israel meanwhile is quietly implementing laws, rules and regulations to its bid to annex the West Bank officially. "They are expropriating land, imposing heavier taxes, and attempting to empty the land of its people," he said.

The Palestine Human Rights Committee, the Holy Land Fund, the Arab American University Graduates and others are busy focusing their attention on Lebanon and there has been complete neglect of the occurrences in the occupied territories.

Mr. Milhem, who presented what was considered a very important paper on the latest Israeli practices in the occupied territories, said the ADC has come in at this point to try to fill this vacuum, "which I think has a very singular significance."

He said the discussion on the occupied territories has begun a new phase in refocusing attention on the problem. And he expressed hope that it will develop into

reactivation of the work of the Arab-American organizations.

Mr. Milhem emphasized that his interviews with several Arab-American publications, especially the newly established television station for Arab-Americans in Beverly Hills, should draw more attention to the subject.

He noted that the ADC has made great achievements in promoting the lobbying for the Arab cause in the United States, particularly from the American point of view. Most of its members are second, third or fourth generation Arab-Americans. The ADC, he said, now has the largest membership of all the Arab-American organizations.

A most interesting phenomenon at the Convention was the presence of two presidential candidates. Regardless of the chances that the Rev. Jesse Jackson and Senator George McGovern have to be elected president of the United States, their presence at such a convention signified a profound change in attitudes, particularly when they publicly support Palestinian self-determination and statehood in addition to openly criticizing present American policy in the Middle East.

In the past, these presidential and other candidates had all treated the problem for the Israeli point of view.

San. McGovern said that many Americans do not exercise their rights to vote, especially the Arab, Puerto Rican and other minorities. He suggested that the ADC should organize groups of members and students to go round to trade unions and centres of activities of these groups to encourage them to go to the polls. It should inform them of the benefits to be reaped from electing the right congressman or senator who would be interested in working for human rights, social security,



Mohammad Milhem

ity, housing and other matters concerning minority groups. He said these people should be made to vote for those candidates who had lost their seats by a handful of votes, and made to realize that their own votes would have made all the difference and brought them a representative who would be active in their cause. Senator Paul McCloskey, also at the convention, spoke about the methods the Arabs

should use to achieve positive results with the American administration and public opinion.

Mr. Milhem said he noticed several Arab-American groups were discouraging their members from going to the polls, telling them they were assisting the cause of imperialism by voting for representatives who were biased towards the Zionist side. He said he tried to talk to Arab groups in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dearborn, Michigan and New York and asked them to reconsider their decision and attempt to elect the proper candidates who would help them. But most of all, these groups must create enough pressure to make these candidates realize that without Arab-American votes, they cannot succeed.

He said the visit had provided a golden opportunity for him to explain to the Arab communities the facts of the events in Lebanon and the reasons behind the split in Fatah. "In the best of my ability, without using against anyone, but I put a concentrated effort into stressing Palestinian unity, especially from the point of view of our people in the occupied territories, who would be the main sufferers."

He added that the Palestinians under Israeli occupation made it clear that any split within the Palestine Liberation Organization would have the worst effect on their situation, and will be reflected there more than anywhere else.

Attempt to salvage the PLO

KUWAIT — The three largest groups of the Palestine Liberation Organization were to merge into a united front and salvage the PLO from its current perils, official PLO sources said Sunday. They said that an agreement in principle has been reached between Yasser Arafat's Fatah, George Habbash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and Nayef Hawatmeh's Popular Democratic Front (PDF) to unite. The merger accord will help confront machinations aimed at liquidating the PLO, said one PLO official here, refusing to be identified by name. "The merger will help safeguard the unity and legitimacy of the PLO," he added.

Plans to relocate refugees

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Israel plans to relocate 250,000 refugees from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip within the next six years, according to minister without portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porat. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir will discuss the plan to relocate the refugees with US President Ronald Reagan during his visit to Washington next week, Mr. Ben-Porat said. He said the government had not yet approved the idea, but he expected approval. The Israeli army's co-ordinator in the occupied territories Lt. Col. Ben Eltezer has said the camps should be removed from the autonomy of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which has administered Palestinian refugee camps since Israel was created in 1948. Some camp residents have said they fear the proposed relocation was an excuse to remove them from their homes and abolish their status as refugees.

More West Bank homes next year

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — The Israeli Ministry of Housing has said a total of 2400 housing units would be put up by 31 March next year. A statement issued by the ministry said also schools, 12 pre-schools, day care centres and commercial facilities are some of the projects envisaged within this period. Meanwhile the Minister of Science and Development Mr. Kol Yisrael has dismissed arguments that the Israeli economy is suffering because of building in the occupied territories. He said the settlements take only one per cent of the state budget, therefore their effect on the economy is minimal.

Peace group condemns PLO war

TEL AVIV — The Israeli Committee for Israel-Palestine peace has condemned Syrian-Libyan collaboration against the PLO leader Mr. Arafat. A statement signed by Mr. Uri Avneri and the General Matty Peled said about 30,000 Syrian troops are attacking the Arafat loyalists while the Israeli navy is imposing a siege on Tripoli. "The Syrians are attempting to do away with the moderate PLO leadership and to replace it by mercenaries working for Damascus," the statement said. "While the Syrians are trying to make the PLO a tool of their policy, the Israeli government is trying to benefit from the militant trends inside the PLO to annex the occupied territories," it added.

Kohl due in Israel next January

TEL AVIV — The West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl is to play an official visit to Israel between 23-27 January. Dr. Kohl was to have made the visit two months ago but had to defer it because of the resignation of Prime Minister Mr. Begin. Diplomatic sources speculate that one issue expected to dominate Dr. Kohl's visit, is West Germany's consideration to sell arms to Saudi Arabia.

'US comeback to peak in '86'

A DETROIT — A survey of 45 economic forecasters indicates the economic recovery of the United States probably will continue through 1985 and peak during the first quarter of 1986, a business newsletter editor said. Robert J. Eggert, editor of the monthly Blue Chip newsletters, told the Economic Club of Detroit his latest survey, conducted in October, indicated the real gross national product would rise 5.1 per cent next year. The survey results were based on a consensus of the economists, Eggert, 71, said, and his monthly newsletter are based on the predictions of 40 economic forecasters on 13 basic economic indicators.

Arab financial publication starts

LONDON — The second edition of the monthly Arab specialist publication "Souq Al-Mal" was issued here last week, focusing on foreign exchange, the bullion market and market analysis. The publication, which is intended to provide the Arab reader with detailed information on business news in the UK and Europe, is the first of its kind in Arabic in London. This month's edition also covers the taxation system for companies in Britain and is aimed at giving Arab investors a fair idea about the regulations applied here.

Bonn predicts higher growth

BONN — Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg has predicted that West Germany's gross national product will grow 1 per cent this year and 2.5 per cent in 1984. The annual economic report had forecast zero growth this year and 2.5 per cent growth for 1984. But Stoltenberg said the latest indicators showed economic recovery was faster than expected after several years of stagnation or slow growth. "We have state expenditures back under control. Following a recuperation of our economy, tax incomes for the federal government, state governments and communities are rising again," he told a news conference. In the first 10 months of 1983, he said, government expenditures rose only 2.1 per cent compared to an anticipated increase of 3.5 per cent in the 1983 budget. Income rose in the same period by 3.8 per cent, up from the annual budget estimate of 2.4 per cent, which clearly shows the marked improvement of the economic position in the course of the year 1983.



Caeo Orgad

minds at the last minute, an agency official said.

The Jerusalem Labour Council warned against unemployment in the city and asked for compensation to make for the sudden rise in the cost of living amounting to 20.5 per cent. Sources from the ministry of finance expected the cost of living to rise by 10 per cent during the coming few months, and expressed fear of a possible increase in the inflation rate.

Meanwhile the Minister of Finance Mr. Caeo Orgad has announced that the government is willing to reduce the rate of interest by 10 per cent during next year in an attempt to improve the balance of payment, and curb inflation. Mr. Orgad said the cost of living to rise by 10-15 per cent during the coming few months with a gradual drop in inflation.

Other economic analysts say the pressure to these developments is an immediate reduction in the budget, but the source expressed doubts about the possibility of getting this reduction with the present narrow coalition government.

middle east

PLO representative in London speaks in an interview and says

'Peace for entire Middle East before peace in Lebanon'

By Janice Turner

IN THE aftermath of the Beirut bombing which killed about 270 military personnel, mainly American, the intelligence services of many countries are still seeking to establish the guilty hand behind it.

Following an urgent meeting of the foreign ministers of the four countries of the peace-keeping force on 27 October, the United States appeared to be putting as much pressure as possible on the Lebanese to arrive at a solution to Lebanon's continuing bloody conflict.

The US appears to be trying to disentangle itself from a situation which it once hoped would be a stunning foreign policy success, but now appears to be an increasingly hopeless entanglement. Despite the declaration by the four foreign ministers that the multinational force would remain in Lebanon, many US congressmen are hoping for the American troops to be pulled out as soon as possible, particularly in the light of President Reagan's latest escapade in the Caribbean, which seems likely to fall about his ears, discrediting America still further in the international community.

But the question still remains, who did it? Speculation has focussed on Syria and Iran, and Islamic speculation point to-

wards Israel. Yet all three deny it, as have all the major factions in the Lebanon.

Unable to come to a conclusion, American Secretary of State George Shultz condemned Iran, Syria and the Soviet Union for good measure. An anonymous US official accused the Shi'ite Amal organisation which caused the Amal leader, Nabieh Berri, to deny all. "My people had no part in these attacks, but they fear that America and the Lebanese army will use them as an excuse to take violent action against the Shi'ite neighbourhoods of the city." His other remarks perhaps shed light on why there had been no credible claiming of responsibility for the attack. "We want the American troops moved from their present positions. They came here as peacekeepers and now they are looking for revenge."

Other intelligence sources are looking towards the other Shi'ite grouping, the recently-formed "Hizbullah" party, an Islamic fundamentalist group. In this context, the words of Mr. Faycal Ouedda, the PLO representative in London, seem all the more relevant. Speaking in an interview in the week before the bombings took place, he said, the role of Iraq in the Middle East, and especially Lebanon, has been grossly underestimated by all those who are trying to bring about a peaceful solution.

The largest religious grouping in the Lebanon is the Shi'ites, representing 27 per cent of the population. It also represents about 40 per cent of the Muslim population of the country. The fact that it is a bigger community than both the Maronite Christians and the Druze Muslims is often ignored.

The Shi'ites play just as much a part in the conflict as the Druze and Maronites. On 16 October during their religious celebration of Ashoura, Shi'ites in Nabatieh in South Lebanon were fired on by Israeli troops, wounding at least 10 and killing one. This happened in response to an Israeli attempt to drive through a gathering of more than 50,000 Shi'ites, which caused a response of rock-throwing, to which the Israelis opened fire. In the next few days in Beirut, not for the first time US Marines were killed by gunfire from the Shi'ites. Although the Shi'ite Amal organisation will be represented at the Geneva talks, both Syria and Saudi Arabia, but not Iran, will be observers.

It was the Amal organisation, who are linked with Iran, who shot the American soldiers' (before the weekend bombings), said Mr. Ouedda. The ceasefire in Lebanon is weak already; it could be destroyed if Iran wished. "Since the bombings, the US Marines have been increasingly under fire from Shi'ite snipers."

Mr. Faycal Ouedda hit out at the "complicity" of some of the Arab states with the US and Israel both in Lebanon and against the PLO. Following the uprising in 1972 by the Lebanese "progressive political parties," which was to change the 1942 understanding which was the de facto constitution of Lebanon, "not only Lebanon was involved there. There was Syrian, Saudi, American and Israeli involvement. On the Arab side, they did not want a progressive democratic government there. The US and Israel also didn't want such a government, as it would inevitably be anti-imperialist." He continued, "Part of the conspiracy was against the PLO, to end the PLO as a fighting force and as a force of change for the better. As a result of this, the PLO and the Lebanese progressive parties formed an alliance." In that alliance Lebanese matters were decided mainly by the Lebanese, and Palestinian matters by the PLO.

This continued until 1976, "when Syria decided to intervene declaring it would put an end to the civil war and bring peace to Lebanon."

"Syria's intervention in Lebanon was apparently accepted by the US and Israel on condition that Syria did not cross a red line drawn by the Israelis extending from Zahraia, a few miles south of Sidon, across Lebanon to the Litani reservoir," he said. "The Syrian intervention in reality helped tremendously in stopping the progressive forces taking over and encouraged the Phalangists to form their own



Nabieh Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal group

separate entity from northern Beirut to Tripoli. To end any support given by the PLO in the south by Israel, which still failed to contain us, until June 1982 when the Israelis fought the PLO for three months without any Arab intervention." Mr. Ouedda continued.

He was cynical about the Israeli withdrawal from the Shouf mountains in Lebanon. He alleged that when Israel withdrew, it left weapons for both sides—the Druze and the Phalange—and left open strategic positions for both, thus paving the way for more fighting. "Israel did this for two reasons," said Ouedda. "Israel doesn't want a stable Lebanon on its border, and it also wants to appease the Druze in Israel, who see at the moment rebelling." He added that the Druze of Israel form the majority of the Israeli border force in Lebanon.

Mr. Ouedda said Syria instigated the split in Fatah and a possible breakaway in the PLO to be in control of the Palestinian and Lebanese problems. So that the Americans will have to work with Syria directly instead of the way it deals with President Assad now, as a third party.

In the light of all the foreign intervention in Lebanon, both by the multinational forces, Israel, Syria, the US and Iraq, directly by others, Mr. Ouedda declared, "Any peace formula for Lebanon cannot work because Lebanon's sovereignty is in the hands of others than the Lebanese. Thus, a settlement will have to be found for peace for the whole of the Middle East, before peace will return to Lebanon."

South/Third World Media

ROPME to check waste discharge in the Gulf

DOHA, Qatar (AP) — Laws to deter tankers taking advantage of the Iraq-Iran war to discharge their oil waste into Gulf waters were being considered, the English-language Gulf Times reported.

Relevant proposals were being studied by the Kuwaiti-based Regional Organisation for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME), the paper said. ROPME incorporates Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman and the warring states of Iraq and Iran.

An expert of the US National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) was quoted as saying US satellite photos of the oil slick caused by the Iraq-Iran war showed that initial fears about its size and impact were exaggerated and the Gulf waters stood worse chance of pollution from tankers discharging their waste oil.

ROPME experts have been unable to get close to the main body of the slick because of the continuing battles in the northern part of the Gulf. Patches of the slick hit parts of Gulf shores, but individual combat measures by the affected countries have stemmed the impact.

Iran capped one of three sources of the leakage in September, but two platforms remain ablaze and, if they collapsed under the fire, they would be gushing an estimated 10,000 barrels a day into the waters, according to an environmental official in Bahrain. At present they could be leaking about 2,000 barrels a day.

The NASA expert, Dr. Farouk El-Baz of Egypt whose help was commissioned by ROPME, said that Iraq was the most likely target for pollution from the slick, as it was moving with the water currents southwards away from the Gulf littoral states of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrain.

British foreign policy hit with yet another problem

By Len Rockingham
Sgt London Correspondent

LONDON — Whatever its other virtues and strengths, the British government of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher is certainly no blunderer. Having — so it was imagined — divested itself of global responsibilities in the 1970s to concentrate on membership of the European Community and the NATO alliance, Britain now finds itself with yet another problem turning up from its colonial past. Last year it was the Falkland Islands, this year it has been Hong Kong, Grenada and now Cyprus.

But, whatever other interested parties may say, the British government was not caught off guard by the unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriots last week. Like the Turkish army's invasion of northern Cyprus in 1974, this latest move in the labyrinthine Cyprus problem was made inevitable by the lack of any real progress or dialogue between the island's two hostile communities. Thus the British government, while deploring the Turkish Cypriot move, does not absolve the Greek Cypriots from some of the blame in provoking the move.

Britain's involvement in Cyprus is far deeper, of course, than its former colonial connection. Britain is one of the three guarantors of Cyprus's 1960 independence treaty along with Turkey and Greece and, in this capacity, last week Britain proposed tripartite talks to try to resolve the latest crisis. Characteristically, it was the left-wing, nationalist government in Athens which first rejected the idea. Britain also has a large immigrant community of both Greek and Turkish Cypriots who, as they grow more prosperous, are increasingly turning from their left-wing allegiances to the conservatives.

But, most important of all, Britain has extensive commercial, cultural and defence interests in Cyprus. The two British bases at Larnaca and Akrotiri on the southern coast of Cyprus have constantly proved their worth in Britain's defence commitments, most recently, of course, as a base area for British and allied forces deployed in the Lebanon.

After the Turkish Cypriot independence move last week, the British government acted swiftly. First, it said that it would not recognise the so-called republic of northern Cyprus. The government then received visits from President Kyprianou of the Greek Cypriot side and from the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Turkmen.

Then, the British government sponsored a resolution in the United Nations Security Council, which called upon the Turkish Cypriots to take back their independence declaration and also asked the UN secretary general to open immediate talks between the two communities. The resolution was carried by 13 votes to one — with only Pakistan voting against (out of Islamic solidarity with the Turks).

The Security Council vote was remarkable in two ways. On the one hand, it was one of those very rare issues which found the United States and the Soviet Union, the same side. The basic fact of the matter is that the outside world is fed up with the inability of the two Cypriot communities to take any real steps towards resolving their differences. The problems goes back into history,

of course, long before independence 23 years ago when Archbishop Makarios became President Makarios and subjected the Turkish Cypriot minority to the status of second-class citizens. The problem was compounded in 1974, when a right-wing coup, inspired by the military dictators in Athens, overthrew Makarios and provoked the Turkish invasion.

And it is a problem which has constantly defied any rational solution, as the leaders of both communities on the tiny island have frustrated peace plan after peace plan. The latest plan proposed by the UN Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar,

was frustrated only two months ago — and led to the resignation of the respected Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister, Mr. Nicos Rodis.

The hope in London now is that out of the diplomatic mess and the strident statements of the past week, both communities in Cyprus will at last be shocked into a meaningful dialogue. The Turkish Cypriots, it is believed, will find that their unilateral declaration of independence has not advanced their cause very much at all. The Greek Cypriots, it is hoped, will come to accept at last that their true interests lie in negotiating some form of federated state with their neighbours in the north.

SWAPO leader at Commonwealth summit

NEW DELHI (AP) — Mr. Sam Nujoma, leader of the South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) has arrived here to press his case at the Commonwealth summit which opened on Wednesday. The week-long meeting of the 48-nation Commonwealth is expected to discuss a number of African issues, the Grenada invasion and for the first time, the building up of nuclear missiles in Europe.

The presence of Mr. Nujoma underlined the increasing impatience by the Commonwealth nations at United States backing for the South

African demand that Cuban troops withdraw from Angola before it will allow United Nations supervised elections in Namibia, (South West Africa). Mr. Nujoma will however not attend conference sessions, instead he will meet heads of government individually.

The head of the Indian External Affairs Ministry Mr. M.K. Rasgotra told a news conference in New Delhi, Tuesday that the effect of the linkage is to perpetuate the bondage of Namibia. "It is an intolerable situation," he said.

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JORDANIAN AIRLINE



A call to revive the East African economic community

THE HEADS of state of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya met in Arusha, Tanzania last week to discuss how the assets and liabilities of the moribund East African Economic Community could be shared.

Two of the three leaders — Presidents Milton Obote of Uganda and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania — were among the three founding members of the community. The other was late President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya.

During its existence for nearly a decade, the East African Economic Community brought closer the three countries. Facilities such as railways, harbours, airlines and many other institutions like universities, military academies and hospitals were shared in common.

However, events in the area in the mid 1970's led to the gradual collapse of the community. Among these were the overthrow of the Obote regime in Uganda by Idi Amin and the invasion of Tanzania by Amin. President Nyerere had at the time introduced his socialist economic policies in Tanzania which did not commensurate with the principles of the community.

Added to these, was the bloody war in Uganda leading to the overthrow of Amin by Ugandan opposition groups who were ably backed by Tanzanian troops. Uganda also had a score to settle with Kenya when it accused of complicity in the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport. Kenya had allowed Israeli planes on the 1976 hostage rescue mission to refuel on its territory.

But, things have changed a lot since 1977 and the leaders of the three countries now seem to be overcoming their differences. It was unfortunate therefore to hear these leaders discussing about how to share assets of the East African Economic Community. What many East African observers had expected was a meeting to discuss how to revive the community, which will in a little while help ensure peace and boost the economies of the member countries who all face economic problems.

That the meeting led to the reopening of the Kenya-Tanzania border closed since 1977 was a healthy sign of resumption of good relations between the two countries. President Daniel arap Moi was reported to have travelled by road from Nairobi to Arusha when attending the meeting last week.

It is not late for the heads to reconsider their decision to share the assets of the Community and seek ways of reviving it for their own benefit. Africa needs peace which is a prerequisite for rapid development. This peace can be best achieved through political and economic integration on regional basis.

The peoples of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda would be happy to see for example the once prosperous East African Airways open its offices and resume its flights once more.

Offshore oil brings hope, trouble to province

By Charles Campbell

ST. JOHNS, Canada (AP) — Under the sea floor off the coast of Newfoundland, a rugged island where fishermen have struggled to make a living for more than 400 years, is so much oil that Newfoundlanders dream of their lands first era of enduring prosperity.

But long before the drilling of the first producing well, the buried treasure has been at the centre of bitter fights with the Canadian government in Ottawa, capital of a country Newfoundland only joined within the memory of its current generation of leaders.

For Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the Newfoundland offshore oil dispute is just one of several fronts in a battle to establish control over resources to be used for the benefit of all Canadians.

But Mr. Brian Peckford, the 40-year-old provincial premier, is insisting that the oil wealth must be managed by Newfoundlanders and for Newfoundlanders. "Just as sure as night follows day, that oil has to be used for the improvement and betterment of those Canadians who reside in Newfoundland and Labrador," Peckford said in an interview in his office. "And that has to be done first: given how far down we are," he said. "Otherwise we can never catch up and become equal Canadians in the sense of social and economic well-being. It's as simple as that."

Labrador is the sparsely populated mainland coast separated from the island of Newfoundland by the Strait of Belle Isle. Originally a British fishing outpost, then a colony, Newfoundland and Labrador were independent countries that went bankrupt in 1936 and joined Canada in 1949.

Mr. Peckford's claim is that whatever offshore resources Newfoundland would have owned as a country, it should now



Pierre Trudeau

control as a province. That position was rejected by Newfoundland courts, and is not expected to fare much better when the Canadian supreme court rules, probably next year.

But the assertion was accepted by Mr. Joe Clark, who was prime minister briefly in 1979. Mr. Clark's progressive conservative government fell to Trudeau's liberals before the agreement could be established in legislation. Mr. Peckford, too, is a conservative, and his main hope is that Mr. Clark's successor as party leader, Mr. Brian Mulroney, who is favoured to become prime minister after the next election, will take the same stance.

The Hibernia oil field, about 320 kilometres east of St. Johns, is estimated to hold nearly 2 billion barrels of oil. Provincial officials say exploration of the rest of

the island's continental shelf should bring the total reserves to perhaps 8 billion barrels.

Development of the oil riches has been delayed by the political squabbling. Both the provincial and federal governments have issued regulations, and bureaucrats from the two sides sometimes send conflicting instructions to the oil companies trying to drill in the treacherous North Atlantic waters.

Meanwhile, Newfoundland's population remains the poorest in Canada, with an unemployment rate close to 20 per cent and many more people under-employed or not seeking work because they know there is none to be found.

As the battle wears on, doubts about Mr. Peckford's policy seem to be increasing. "What you have here is a growing feeling that Peckford is half a separatist," Mr. William Rowe, former leader of the Liberal opposition in the province. "The majority of the people of Newfoundland would say, that's our oil," Rowe said. "A minority, but a sizable minority, is saying our government is making us look like greedy grab-balls."

Mr. Joseph Smallwood, who guided Newfoundland into confederation with Canada in 1949, then served as Liberal premier until 1972, is still outspoken at age 83, saying Peckford has given Newfoundlanders unfounded hopes for oil riches. "It's appalling," Mr. Smallwood said in an interview. "It's a horrible misleading of the people."

Asked about separatism Mr. Peckford said: "I think a lot of people are being silent about that whole sort of ultimate question. I think all of us don't want to ask it because we want to be Canadians." He is aware of the increasing doubts on the home front. "They say, you've fought the good fight, we're wallowing now in an economic recession, we've got to do something, so sign, for God's sake and get some jobs going, get some optimism going," he said.

Japan's military moves in shadow of politics

TOKYO (AP) — "American generals are dismayed about its inability to sustain a fight, Japanese soldiers shake their heads over limits on its growth, and much of the public supports it." Such is the state of the Japanese military — an army, navy and air force of 241,000 uniformed troops dubbed the Self-Defence Force.

Japan's military is under the restrictions of a constitution that renounces war and says land, sea and air forces... will never be maintained, yet is guarded by US nuclear and conventional military might. Even in times of economic stress it has trouble filling its ranks in a nation whose anti-war, anti-nuclear feelings go back to the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In 1981, Japan spent \$10.4 billion on defence, compared to estimated outlays of \$19.1 billion by the Soviet Union and \$17.6 billion by the United States. Yet while the defence budget has been held to less than 1 per cent of the Gross National Product, only seven nations spend more.

And a grudging, gradual build up is proceeding more or less as apace of plans laid down in 1976 at the urging of American officials and some Japanese leaders, most prominently Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Nakasone is a conservative. He has distinguished himself in the conservative world of Japanese politics by his outspokenness. Some Western diplomats say his clearcut stand that Japan should assume more of the defence burden under the US-Japan security treaty has significantly widened the scope of the defence debate.

At the Williamsburg Summit last Spring, he declared Japan a member of the West and all but proclaimed it a member of NATO. The phrase, "The security of our countries is indivisible and must be approached on a global basis" was included in the communiqué of the summit.

Before that, even suggestions that Japan was an ally of the United States had drawn fire at home.

After Williamsburg and especially since the Soviets shot a Korean jetliner from their skies in September public acceptance of Japan's security role has grown. A private poll taken in early September showed 92 per cent of the Japanese public felt that Soviet Union threatened their security.

The United States has welcomed this change. In an address in Kyoto on 11 October, US ambassador to Japan Mr. Mike Mansfield credited Mr. Nakasone with erasing a mood of activism and of confidence, based on clear priorities.

Dr. Mansfield cited the 108 or more SS-20s in Siberia as persuasive reminders of the Soviet military buildup in Asia and as another reason that Japanese and US perceptions of the Soviet threat are drawing closer.

"Both of our peoples are coming to realize that in the face of an unreasonable and dangerous adversary, the proper precaution is to be wary and to be prepared militarily, while remaining calm, steady and unprovocative," Mr. Mansfield said.

"There are no real serious differences on security issues," said a US official. "We would like them to move faster. But the goals are the same."

In a series of earlier interviews, Japanese defence officials echoed US military opinion about roles and missions and sustainability. One of the agreed upon roles, for example, is Japanese defence of sea lanes up to 1,600 kilometres. Mr. Nakasone once described the roles under the security treaty by saying, "The United States is the spear, and Japan is the shield."

One US Defence Department official, who asked not to be named, summed up the US version of Japan's military needs this way: "Modest increases in the size of the navy and air force, strengthened logistical support, far more reserves of fuel, ammunition and spare parts and more joint training exercises with US troops. The Self-Defence Force can be small, but they must be effective."



Yasuhiro Nakasone

Japan's buildup plans call for improved anti-submarine defences and electronic warfare capabilities, more weapons and better sustainability. Hardware slated for procurement includes everything from tanks and surface-to-air missiles to mine-sweeping vessels, P-3C anti-submarine patrol planes and F-15 fighters.

Japan now procures E-2C surveillance planes and Tartar missiles under foreign military sales agreements with the United States. Its top arms builders make F-15s and P-3Cs under licence to US companies.

A newer arena for co-operation involves arms technology transfers. In January Mr. Nakasone bent a postwar ban on all weapons exports by announcing Japan would supply military technology to the United States. His move raised hopes of executives from giant corporations such as Hitachi and Toshiba who said in interviews they see their companies as well-positioned for an electronics-based weapons boom.

Please clarify Mr. Shultz

By Ya'acoub Jaber

IN HIS speech before Jewish organizations in Atlanta last Saturday, US Secretary of State George Shultz made some interesting remarks about the Middle East. He reiterated the Reagan administration's opposition to Jewish settlements and called on Israel to moderate its policies in the West Bank and Gaza. But he has left us in confusion about what exactly he had in mind when calling on Palestinians to negotiate with Israel. The call itself could be quite logical under normal circumstances, but under the currently prevailing condition one tends to ask, what Palestinians has Mr. Shultz meant?

Surely, Mr. Shultz does not mean the PLO, because the United States has not recognized it — although an overwhelming majority of the world community have acknowledged the organization as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people whose participation in peace talks is a prerequisite for their success. Moreover, the PLO at present is not in a position to negotiate because the Syrian intervention has subjected it to the most crucial test in its history.

And speaking about the PLO, the main victim of a Syrian success in removing Yasser Arafat would be the moderate policies of the Palestinian leader who has never refused to compromise. If Mr. Arafat falls, it will be mainly because the United States has repeatedly rejected his genuine peace gestures and willingness to talk.

Washington may believe that it might be easier for it to see the PLO firmly under Syrian control. But it will not be long before the Americans find out that they were making a grave mistake. For apart from his readiness to take courageous steps towards a peace settlement with Israel, Mr. Arafat has proved to be the only leader capable of rallying the majority of Palestinians behind any effort he undertakes.

So it is obvious that the PLO is excluded from Mr. Shultz's call. This leaves us with the 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza to whom the secretary of state apparently referred. But does Mr. Shultz believe to be entitled to speak in their name?

As far as we can remember, the West Bank and Gaza towns used to have elected mayors who could legally step in to voice their voters' demands. But the mayors now are either dismissed, deported or maimed. The men who were chosen in free elections carried out under Israeli supervision have been the victims of a systematic campaign to replace them by army officers.

Mr. Shultz's call thus needs to be simply clarified, if it really meant it to be serious and meaningful. It would be easier for the Palestinians to respond to the call once Mr. Shultz points to the Palestinians whom Washington is willing to accept as partners to the peace talks.

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AL-ANBA newspaper in Kuwait this week asserts that the assault on the PLO's last strongholds in North Lebanon is part of a pre-meditated plan to settle the Lebanese crisis and resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict through peaceful means. It expresses the view that Israel had agreed to withdraw its forces from the Bekaa Valley in return for the removal of the PLO forces from that area.

The paper warns against falling prey to the illusion that the dismemberment of the PLO would settle the conflict. It adds that those who have set the fire could be the first to be burnt by the flames.

The English-language daily Kuwait Times writes that nobody can ignore the rebels' responsibility for starting the conflict and igniting the fighting.

"None of the rebels' leaders, if they really have leaders, has taken the trouble to explain for whose sake they are fighting. Yet there is one certain thing: The whole tragedy benefits only the enemy, who has openly expressed his happiness over what is going on among the Palestinian fighters," writes the Kuwaiti paper.

Lauding Mr. Arafat's role in the history of the Palestinian national struggle, the paper says it is high time for the rebels to announce their real intentions. It also asks the rebels to prove that they are not seeking personal revenge or anything worse.

It concludes by saying that the rebels have declared Syria's backing for them, and the absence of a serious denial of this declaration makes it safe to assume that Damascus can exercise its influence to control the rebels. Yet there is no evidence that Damascus has even tried to do so.

Al-Arab, a Qatari newspaper, deplores the fact that the fighting in North Lebanon rages on while Palestinians in the occupied territory are facing the daily atrocities of the occupation.

It calls for sincere and concerted efforts, to prevent the collapse of the remarkable gains achieved by the Palestinian revolution after years of struggle along a bloody and agonizing path.

The Bahraini newspaper Akhbar Al-Khaleej writes that all the charges that have been levelled against Mr. Arafat do not justify the firing of one bullet by a Palestinian against another. It says that a PLO leadership stained with the blood of brothers will no longer receive the recognition and respect of Arab states, or non-aligned and Third World countries.

On the French air raid on Shi'ite Muslim camps, the Qatari daily Al-Raya writes that France has officially involved itself in the Lebanese war as a direct party to the conflict.

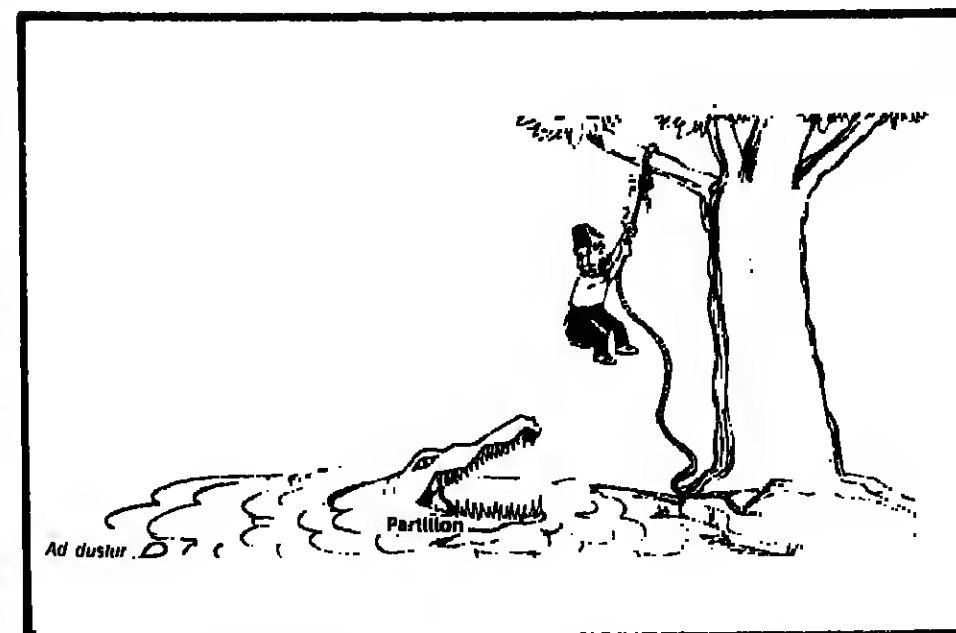
"France and other powers participating in the Multinational Forces should accept what might happen to their troops in the explosive land of Lebanon, and at the same time work towards tackling the causes of the problem," writes the paper.

Egyptian newspapers continue their attacks on Israel's policies of aggression and expansionism.

Writing on the anniversary of the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, Al-Ahram newspaper asserts that Israel is responsible for wrecking the peace process in the Middle East. It refers to the obstacles which Israel has placed on the road to peace, such as the annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and the building of settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

"Egypt will continue to shoulder its responsibilities towards the achievement of just peace despite Israel's outrages," Al-Ahram concludes.

Al-Akhbar, another Egyptian newspaper, describes Israeli Premier Yitzhak Shamir as unreasonable for saying that he does not agree to any military co-operation between West Germany and any Arab state, including Egypt. It accuses Shamir of interfering in other states' affairs, ad-



ding that he would be deluding himself, if he believes that he has the right to impose dominion by force on other countries.

Jordan editorials

Ad-Dustour newspaper in Amman lashes out at statements made by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, that mediation with the PLO leadership is not acceptable to Syria. It says that Mr. Khaddam was actually declaring an unjust war both against the Palestinians, and against the Syrian people, who offered great sacrifices for the Palestinian people's cause.

The paper goes on to say that the Syrian foreign minister seems to forget that the PLO leadership enjoys almost unanimous support among the Palestinians wherever they exist. In light of this fact, the Syrian attitude can only be interpreted as an open declaration on the part of Damascus, abandoning the defence of the Palestinian people and their cause.

Al-Ra'i daily warns that the fighting in Tripoli and inter-Arab differences are giving Israel the opportunity to tighten its colonial grip on the occupied Arab territories and their Arab population. It points to the Israeli plan of resettling the West Bank's refugees in the Jordan Valley as a serious step in that direction.

It continues by affirming that history will never forgive those who have provided the opportunity for Israel to consolidate its occupation.

Israeli press

In Israel, Al-Hamishmar, in an editorial on the wished-for "national unity government", says it is almost impossible to form such a government. The change in the economic policy introduced by the new finance minister represents a return to the methods adopted by Minister Horvitz four years ago, but the Likud remains the same despite the adoption of new methods. It says.

The changes adopted have affected only the surface of the country's problems.

The present cabinet does not represent a big change from the last one, as appears in the negotiations on the subject of a national unity government, the paper says. "If our economic situation is so serious and if the inflation rate is soaring towards the 400 per cent per annum, why are we so stubborn then? Why don't we respond to the reasonable terms set by the Labour Party?"

On the same topic, Maariv says that following the recent meeting between Prime Minister Shamir and Labour Leader Pines, the latter said that circumstances had not changed since he announced his decision not to participate in a national unity government. Mr. Shamir is very much interested in a national unity government, says Maariv, and he thinks it is important to the bloc he is heading. "The predictions by the Labour Party on the economy have come true; hence Shamir has to look for a partner to share the burden. But there is no reason for the Labour Party to accept a share in the burden."

Those who try to escalate tension without any justification are only hurting the country, the Israeli paper says.

Other Israeli editorials are pre-occupied with the country's financial crisis. Koteret Rashit writes: "It is imperative to reduce the average of individual consumption. But how?"

Each finance minister has his own methods, the paper says. "Can it be done through income taxes, reducing the income of certain categories of people, or through the reduction of taxes — thereby accelerating inflation?"

Yediot Aharonot says the public has been stunned by the steep rise in the cost of living. But could it be different in the light of the mad rise in prices, it asks. The public do not consider the Israeli shekel a valid currency, and know that to keep shekels does no good.

"The Ministry of Finance says that everything will be fine. We wish to believe this, but how can the ministry do it? We have to believe that salvation is coming, but can we guarantee that the economy to hold on that long?" asks Yediot.

Hatshef proposes the implementation of an emergency economic system as the only way to treat the ailments of the Israeli economy. But it says the cabinet is afraid to lose power and credibility, and cannot tell how the people would react to such a system.

Had the country's leaders been statesmen instead of mere politicians these fears would not have existed, the paper says — because a politician thinks of the coming elections while the statesman does not.

"The present leadership can sit quiet and self-confident because it is not going to pay any price in the coming elections. If it will act courageously and with national and historic responsibility by resorting to the painful road for saving the Israeli economy." The public has been in favour of the emergency system even before they were hit by the latest economic measures. And those measures have finally convinced the people that it is impossible for the economy of a country to deteriorate to the level of bankruptcy while the population enjoys prosperity. Hatshef points out.

Kol Ha'ir comments on the West Bank situation, saying that it alternates between quiet and violent periods. Defence Minister Arens said that the security situation in the West Bank has become intolerable, and warned that strict measures will be taken, within acceptable limits. The Tulikarm incident in which two locals were shot dead when Israeli vehicles were attacked, requires careful scrutiny in order to determine whether this act falls within those limits, the paper comments.

Hanreiz, observing the Israeli deputy prime minister's statement that Syria is planning an attack on Israel, says, "David Levy must not deliver unfounded statements about such developments."

Arens told the cabinet he does not think that a Syrian attack on Israel is imminent. Arens' statement has conflicted with that of Levy, and the cabinet member preferred to believe Arens.

Those who try to escalate tension without any justification are only hurting the country, the Israeli paper says.

Pertini's homage to King Hussein

By Amal Ghandour
Star Staff Writer

THE BALLET company of the world-famous La Scala Theatre of Milan this week will make its first performance in the Middle East, at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman.

As a sign of his deep feeling of friendship for His Majesty King Hussein and the people of Jordan President Pertini of Italy will be presenting the company's performances as a gift. It will give a gala private performance during Mr. Pertini's visit, and public performances on 29 and 30 November (See Calendar page 24)

Led by the famous Ballerina Luciana Savignano, along with leading dancers Bluna Radice and Giuliana Caspari, the company will perform "Swan Lake" Act II; and will present a new version of "Bolero," with the music of Ravel and choreographed by the internationally renowned Maurice Bejart.

La Scala Ballet Company is the sister of the even more famous La Scala opera company, which traces its history back more than two centuries to the construction of La Scala Theatre under the Hapsburg monarchs, generous patrons of the arts.

The history of La Scala Theatre is rich with the presentations and debuts of the most famous com-

posers, ballerinas and singers known to the world in the last two centuries. The theatre is considered by many as the most prestigious in the world.

In February 1776, a blazing fire destroyed the Theatre Regio Ducale of Milan. Built in 1717, the theatre had witnessed the performances of such prominent composers as Mozart, Johann Sebastian Bach, and singers such as Anna de Amicis.

On 15 July 1776, the Duchess of Milan, Maria Teresa of Austria provided the deed and land for a larger theatre. Built on the site of the demolished church of Santa Maria Alla Scala, it is considered among the most perfect theatres in the world, due to the brilliant work of architect Giseppo Piermarini.

The inaugural programme was set on August 1778, and among the performances that were offered was the music-drama Europa Riconosciuta, composed by Antonio Salieri to the libretto of the Abbot Mattia Verazi.

Under the directives of Marchese Calderara and various impresarios, the first seasonal programme was printed in 1778. In 1807, new decorations were added to the ceilings and box-fronts, and the stage was enlarged, as part of a plan to renovate the theatre's interior. By 1816 La Scala Theatre was the most prestigious theatre in the

world, offering the debuts of celebrated artists including Vincenzo Bellini, the ballerina Maria Taglioni who brought famous ballet La Sylphid to Milan, Giuseppe Verdi, Tchaikovsky and Richard Wagner also became a regular part of the La Scala repertoire.

In 1945, upon the liberation of Milan, plans were introduced to rebuild the theater. Engineer Luigi L. Secchi was appointed as curator in charge of reconstruction. He restored the theatre according to Piermarini's original design. In 1946, the theatre resumed its activities, inaugurating a school of "perfection for young lyric artists."

From the 1950s to the 1970s, the La Scala opera and ballet companies toured the whole European continent, and other areas, giving memorable performances wherever they went.

In 1976, the theatre hosted the world premiere of Sylvano Bussotti's Bussottio Pera Ballet, at the Teatro Lirico. And on 23 September the company embarked upon the most important tour of its history to the US. It presented its most important productions at the Kennedy Centre in Washington DC, making the tour a total success.

One of La Scala's latest most noteworthy undertakings was an exhibition at Milan's Palazzo Reale, dedicated to the 200-year history of the theatre.



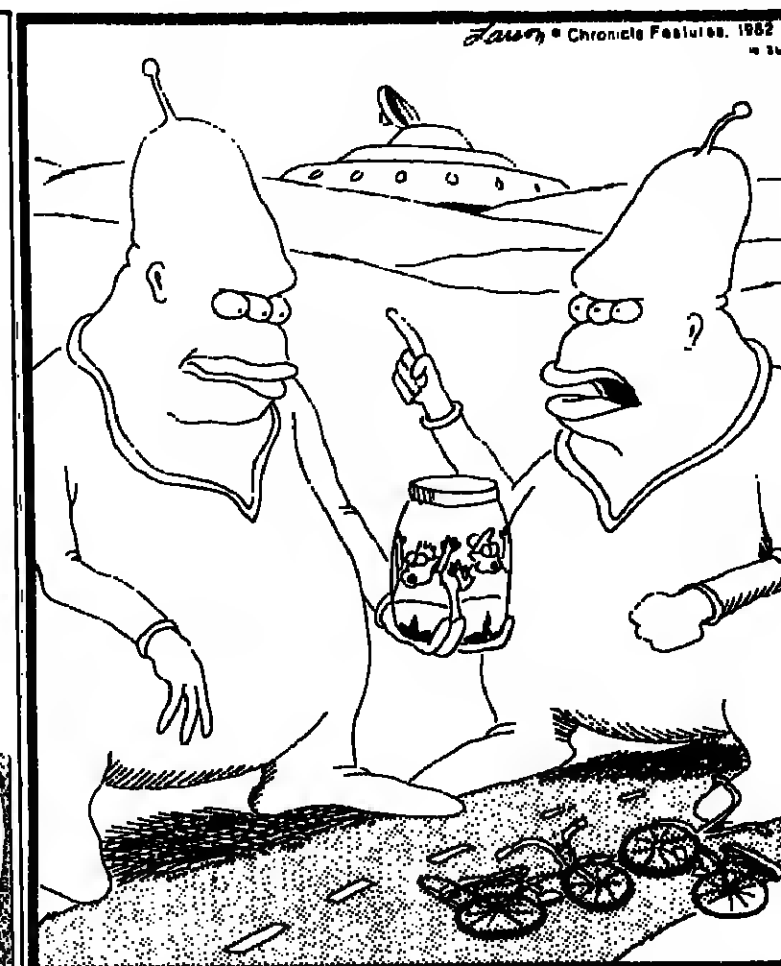
Above right: Ballerina

Luciana Savignano

Below right: A scene

from Swan Lake

Left: Ravel's Bolero



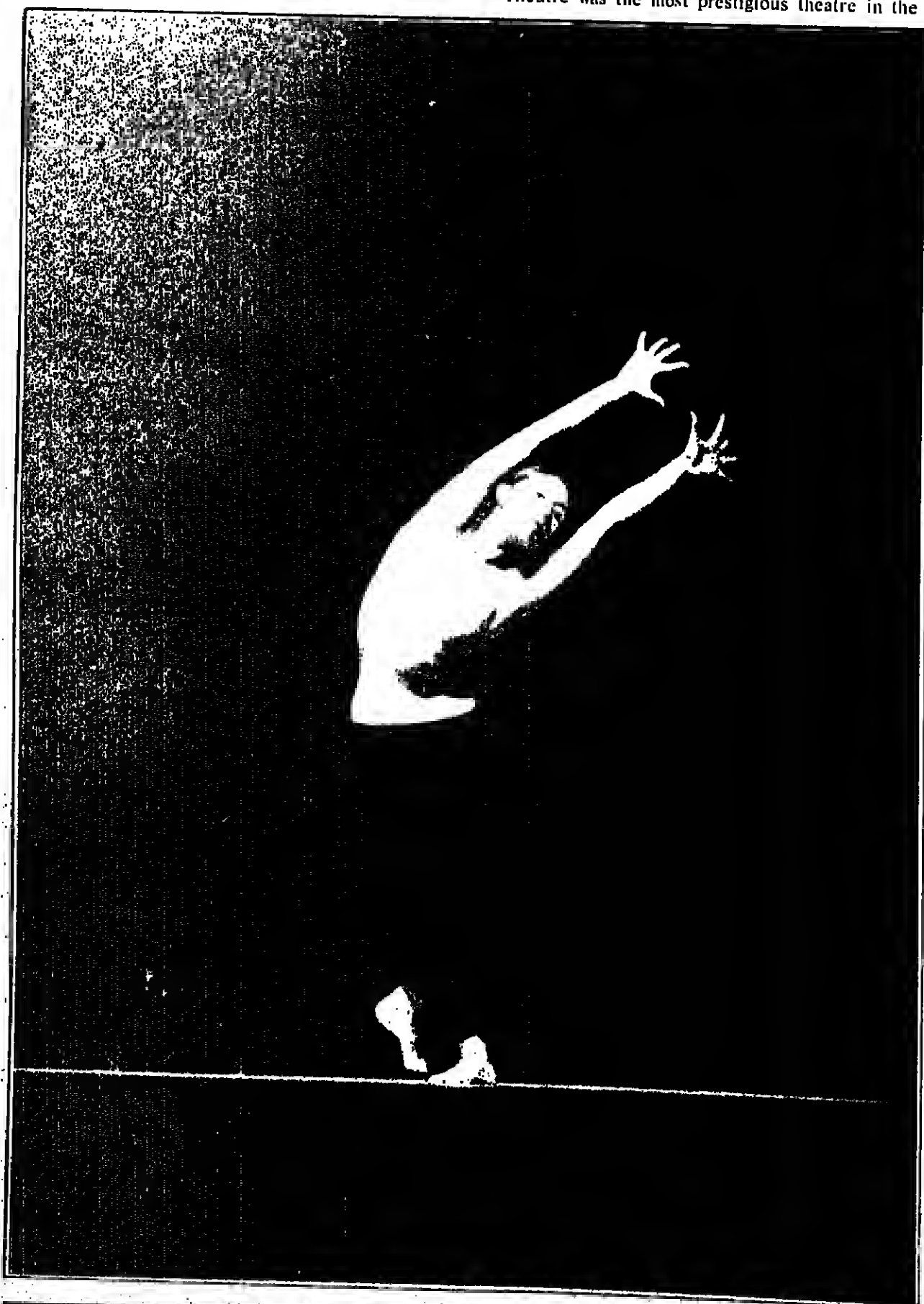
"Now don't forget, Gorok! ... THIS time punch some holes in the lidi!"

The Far Side

By Gary Larson



"Stop the swing! I'm getting sick! Stop the swing! Oongowal Oongowal!"



opinion

Canada's recognition of the PLO is essential to peace

Continued from page 14

need to avoid prejudging the outcome of these negotiations."

If the PLO is in fact the representative of the Palestinian people, how can Canada refuse to recognize it as such and at the same time support their right to play a full part in negotiations to determine their future? Not only does such a contradictory position smack strongly of insincerity on Canada's behalf, but it also places great obstacles in Canada's way if we want to play any role in aiding or encouraging negotiations leading to real peace. To find out what Palestinians really want, one must talk with their real representatives. Negotiations which exclude the PLO exclude the Palestinians.

Of the various reasons offered to justify Canada's refusal to recognize the PLO, there is one which deserves attention at the outset. This is because it seems for many people to override and render secondary all of the other issues in this controversy. It was espoused by Mr. Stanfield before the Senate Committee. Though Mr. Stanfield favoured more "contact" with the PLO he felt that Canada should not recognize PLO because Israel refuses to negotiate with the PLO.

"If Canada wishes to encourage negotiations between the Israelis and the Arab representatives, recognition at this time by Canada of the PLO as the sole and exclusive representative of the Palestinians might not help. There is one thing on which the Israelis seem to have their minds very firmly made up, and it is that they are not going to negotiate or deal with the PLO. Therefore, it is not obvious to me how Canada would help bring about meaningful negotiations by recognizing the PLO."

I believe that this sort of reasoning is the fundamental basis of the unwillingness of people of good will to support Canadian recognition of the PLO. I also believe that it is seriously mistaken.

In the first place, it is not true, if it appeared true when Mr. Stanfield spoke to the committee, that all opposition parties in Israel oppose recognition of the PLO. Not only does the Rakah Party, which has a mostly Palestinian base and 4 members in the Knesset, support recognition of the PLO, but there is growing support among Jews within the country for recognition. In January of this year three prominent Israeli Jews (editor Uri Avnery, Raservas General Ya'acov Arnon), leaders of the Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace and members of the Sheil party, had official talks in Tunis with PLO leaders Yasser Arafat and Issam Sartawi. According to The Jerusalem Post (International Edition) of 23-29 January, Gen. Peled said on Israeli TV after the talks that he was convinced the PLO's activities were now aimed at reaching peace by establishing two states — Israel and a Palestinian state — side by side. So, while it is undoubtedly correct to say that Israel's government and major parties are opposed to peace negotiations with the PLO, Israeli public opinion is far from monolithic in this regard even if one insists on considering only Jewish public opinion. Furthermore, it is well known that on matters other than the issue of a final peace settlement, Israel has been quite willing to negotiate, at least indirectly, with the PLO, as events before, during and after last summer's war in Lebanon amply demonstrate.

More basically, it would be a grave error to allow Israel's refusal to deal with the PLO on fundamental issues to be determinative of Canada's policy or even to give any weight to it at all in the formulation thereof. The basic reason for this is Israel's claim, on religious and historical grounds, to all of Palestine and its systematic efforts to overwhelm the Palestinian population by settlement and land acquisition. This has been the claim and aim of the Zionist movement from its inception to the present day. Given this goal, and altogether apart from the question of its legitimacy or legality, and given what the Honourable Pierre De Bane characterized as Israel's "overwhelming military superiority in the region" (speech of October 22, 1982) it would obviously be in Israel's purely selfish interest not to deal with the PLO precisely

because it is the only real representative of the Palestinian people, especially since Israel is well aware of the Palestinians' sovereign aspirations in the West Bank and Gaza. In other words, refusing to deal with the PLO on fundamental issues would be a way of avoiding negotiations with the Palestinian people altogether, perhaps forever, or at least until sufficient "facts on the ground" were created. If this were the case, Canada would be playing directly into Israeli hands by accepting at face value Israel's refusal to negotiate with the PLO.

The issue of "terrorism"

The PLO has long been characterized by Israel as a "terrorist organization", no doubt in part to suggest that it has no organic relation to the Palestinian, but also to give grounds for Israel's refusal to deal with it. The idea here seems to be that Israel has a moral right not to negotiate with the PLO either because as "terrorists" they are morally inferior to the Israeli government or because the wrongs which, as "terrorists", they have committed against Israelis grant Israel the right to refuse to deal with the wrongdoers as a sort of retribution.

The mere analysis of this issue seems

to be the unanimous Security Council Resolution by agreeing to a cease-fire and withdrawing immediately and unconditionally from Lebanese territory."

Given Canada's often stated opposition to Israeli policies of incomparably greater violence to Palestinians than vice versa, how can Canada sincerely and fairly shun the PLO while embracing Israel?

The issue of recognition of 'Israel's right to exist'

Before the Senate Committee Mr. Barton suggested that Canada should only recognize the PLO if the PLO "would recognize the existence of Israel and of Resolution 242". This, of course, is the position of the American government as set out in a "Memorandum of Agreement" between Mr. Allon, Israel's then Foreign Minister, and Dr. Kissinger in September of 1975 which stated that the United States "will not recognize or negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization so long as the Palestine Liberation Organization does not recognize Israel's right to exist and does not accept Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338". Canadian officials seem equally to treat this as a fundamental pre-condition of Canadian re-

any event, why should they be forced to abandon it before they are offered something in return, as a pre-condition of negotiations? In 1937, David Ben-Gurion, as a leader of the Zionist movement,

"The acceptance of partition does not demand from anybody to give up his vision. We shall accept a state in the borders fixed today, but the borders of the Jewish people and no other factor will be able to limit them." (Zionist Archives, Volume 4 (1937), Aviv Am Oved Publishers, 1974: 111)

The suggestion is sometimes made that the PLO should recognize the right to exist of an Israel withdrawn to its pre-1967 borders, but, of course, neither the Government of Israel itself nor any of its major parties recognizes that hypothetical Israel.

The PLO has more than once expressed its willingness to negotiate an accommodation which could include peaceful co-existence of a Palestinian and an Israeli state, more recently in the endorsement by the Palestine National Council of the Fez plan of September 1982. That plan envisaged Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967 and dismantlement of all Israeli settlements established since then, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, "normalizing guarantees for peace and all states in the region including the independent Palestinian state", but even the PLO's ultimate vision made in the form of an official offer by Mr. Arafat to the UN in 1974 for a "democratic state where Christians, Jews and Muslims live in justice, equality, fraternity and progress" including "all Jews now living in Palestine who choose to live with us in peace and without discrimination" as Jewish lawyer Les Tzmel said in Toronto on December 9th, 1982, "more than any Israeli government has ever offered to the Palestinians".

An opinion poll which recently appeared in the Toronto Star (5 February, 1983) showed that when Canadians were asked about the international recognition accord to the PLO more were in favour of recognition by the Canadian government than were opposed. A resolution adopted on 24 November, 1982, in Toronto at the Annual Convention of the Ontario Federation of Labour on behalf of 800,000 Ontario workers called for "recognition of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people".

The government of Canada cannot say that Canadians are unprepared or unwilling to make this bold but necessary step, especially now, when time is of the essence. Canada's recognition of the PLO was a decade in advance of, and more importantly, the major catalyst which led to its recognition by the United States and normalization of relations between the two countries. Recognition of the PLO by Canada may be just as important to world peace and is probably more urgent.

In the words of Canadian Senator H. Macquarrie (latter to Robert Weir, M.P., of 8 March, 1983):

"A greater Israel is being fashioned on this seized territory and the map is being redrawn. It is a matter of time before the responsible nations will be forced to recognize the rights and self-determination of the victims of the whole thing."

"As we have made clear, we do not accept its (the PLO's) claim to be the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and we are giving no consideration to doing so. We question how the PLO could usefully participate in such negotiations so long as it fails to accept Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized boundaries."

The issue of recognition seems to have two distinct aspects, one having to do with Israel's "security" and the other with a kind of moral assent by the PLO to the legitimacy of Israel.

If the Palestinians feel aggrieved by the creation of Israel in their midst and the general disaster for them which has followed the advent of Zionism in the region, can anyone deny that they have at least some grounds for this grievance? And if they persist in their vision of a so-called Arab world or even in a desire for the status quo ante, why should they be forced to abandon their vision, if there are sufficient objective guarantees that they will not seek to impose it by force? In

By Reherl Chesshyre

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — It was late evening, a small town miles from anywhere. The assembly hall the first snow lay on the sidewalk, and a raw, cold wind had driven local inhabitants from the streets.

Speaker, a thick-set jowly man with a beard and grey hair, pleaded in a raspy voice for the third or fourth time that day. "Isn't it time the United States had a president who might just boundaries fixed today, but the borders of the Jewish people and no other factor will be able to limit them." (Zionist Archives, Volume 4 (1937), Aviv Am Oved Publishers, 1974: 111)

The 300 people present — meat packers, the most part — needed little convincing when the speaker had finished he urged the crowd attentively, shaking his head, remembering names, slapping his thigh and signing autographs. The event, said one observer, was clearly "a little bit."

Head lay two ferociously uncomfortable, storm-tossed hours in a tiny plane, it was midnight before the candidate for the most important elective office in the world ended his 16-hour swing in the enormous airport hotel. Never have the precincts of American politics been so longly fertilized.

The candidate is Democrat Walter Mondale, 55. Jimmy Carter's vice-president for four years. The campaign for his party's nomination, built on the assiduous example set by Carter, is the most painstaking and professional presidential campaign in history.

And the result — three and a half months before the first valid selection takes place to the Iowa caucuses — looks like each passing week increasingly like a foregone conclusion.

Mondale, who rose to the top without ever being seriously tested at the ballot box — despite John Glenn and "The Palestine who choose to live with us in peace and without discrimination" as Jewish lawyer Les Tzmel said in Toronto on December 9th, 1982, "more than any Israeli government has ever offered to the Palestinians".

Mayor Dianne could be first woman vice-president

By William Seehle

SAN FRANCISCO (ONS) — An attempt to elect America's first woman vice-president has been launched in this chilly city by the bay, which next summer will host to a highly contentious Democratic National Convention.

The California candidate is San Francisco's popular, energetic Mayor Dianne Feinstein, 50, who — say the leading women Democrats — is "among the top three" on everybody's list of possible vice-presidents. It was largely through Feinstein's friendship with presidential contender Walter Mondale and other Democrats that San Francisco was picked as site for the multi-million dollar convention circus.

Re-elected to another four-year mayoral term by a crushing 80 per cent early vote last month, Feinstein is already preparing for a national vice-presidential road show for 1984. She embarks this month on a speaking tour of Florida, Kansas and Oregon, with other stops planned.

Are Americans at last ready for a woman in the nation's No. 2 post, perhaps even as president? The polls, from Gallup down, unanimously say yes: a female "veep" would be an asset, especially to the Democratic ticket.

Senator Edward Kennedy, who isn't running, says "the time is ripe". Senator Mondale claims he would "welcome a female running mate. With varying degrees of warmth, the other seven Democratic candidates — widely known as the Seven Dwarfs — concur. But only the latest White House aspirant, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the civil rights leader, has firmly pledged to choose a woman as his No. 2. "I'm private," this euphoric dms. Party strategist says "a woman in the job as a woman shot". But, as one prominent California Democrat said: "With polls showing 80 per cent of voters would back the first woman, you can bet Mondale and Jackson are looking for her."

Is Feinstein the right woman? An aide to Feinstein, the hottest female political property in the nation right now, is looking for her.

Michael Mandel is a professor of law at Osgoode Hall Law School, York University (Toronto). He is a member of Canada-Palestine Solidarity Committee.

us elections

to hear, and where there are two irreconcilable points of view, to trim madly.

Thus his problem over Grenada — in liberal circles invading someone else's country is considered bad form, but as long as it is successful nothing more phases many a blue-collar worker. "Only decent thing Reagan's done," said a machinist at a union rally.

Similarly on Beirut Mondale suggests that American Marines should be protected by a ring of Lebanese soldiers so that they are in no danger. "After all, they're there as peace-keepers not fighters," he said humbly.

It's all of a piece with his character — show the flag, but don't take risks.

As a strategy for nipping up special interests, never telling people what they don't want to hear has merits, but the question his performance raises is whether he can ever shake off a candidate's caution and show a leader's courage.

There is no doubt he is a decent man. America is not a jungle, it is a family, he tells his audiences. "It must be a nation not only for those on the make, but also for those who can't make it."

These are his people, kind, industrious, liberal, brought up by Christian parents, who believe that compassion is as important as competition, and who are no less a part of Middle America than the more visible redneck with his pick-up truck and gun rack in the cab.

When Mondale tells them: "We are ready to rebuild America's greatness. We have no reason to fear the future. This country has absolutely everything it needs to take it there except a leader," they stand and applaud.

They want to believe that someone who shares their values can top the vein of high-minded patriotic commitment that Franklin Roosevelt tapped, and they hope in their hearts that it might be likeable, honourable Walter Mondale.

(ONS)



Walter Mondale — a future Roosevelt?

This incisive trait was clearest last week over what remains the American political topic of the hour — was Reagan right or wrong to invade Grenada?

No amount of questioning could draw a "yes" or "no" out of Mondale, only a series of "ifs" and the defence that, since the administration had kept journalists away from the war he hadn't got sufficient facts on which to judge.

His political heritage is liberal, but the votes he must eventually win are those of the personally conservative Democrats who defected to Reagan in 1980 and could conceivably switch to Glenn before the primary season.

He therefore feels compelled to tell all must every audience exactly what it wants

George Moscone, was assassinated in 1978 by a crazed rival politician.

She succeeded him, and a year later won a full four-year term as mayor. Now in her 14th year in California politics, she is regarded as a brilliant manager who has brought San Francisco out of an economic slump and done much to heal the wounds of Moscone's murder. She kept cool through bloody riots and strikes. She brought together gays, blacks, Asians and Latinos in this diverse, feuding city.

Today San Francisco out of an economic slump and done much to heal the wounds of Moscone's murder. She kept cool through bloody riots and strikes. She brought together gays, blacks, Asians and Latinos in this diverse, feuding city.

Black power grows in US elections

that the nationwide drive to increase voter registration among blacks, women, and ethnic minorities is having a significant effect.

Overall results, which are being analysed by political experts for signs of national trends that could affect the 1984 presidential election, confirmed that blacks, who are going to the polls in record numbers, are giving almost monolithic support to Democratic candidates throughout the US.

Such was the case in Philadelphia, the country's fourth largest city, where the winner, W. Wilson Goode, the son of a sharecropper, received 98.5 per cent of the black vote, plus a substantial number of white votes. Goode's election puts three of the country's largest cities in the hands of black Democratic mayors.

Another strong trend is increased support for women Democratic candidates. Martha Collins was elected governor of Kentucky with 54 per cent of

the vote against Republican Jim Bunning, a former baseball player, to Houston, Texas, the country's fifth largest city, Mayor Kathy Whitcomb was re-elected with 63 per cent of the vote, and in San Francisco, Dianne Feinstein retained office by a 10 to one margin over her nearest challenger.

As the only woman governor in the country, Martha Collins is bound to become an important national political figure.

The governor's election in Mississippi, the dirtiest in that state's history, confirmed what has been evident in the South for some time — that whites who had defected to the Republican Party are returning to the Democratic Party in droves.

Republicans had hoped to wrest the Mississippi governorship from Democrat Bill Allain, a white Roman Catholic, but even their expensive attempt to prove that the candidate had consorted with black homosexuals failed to sway voters.

Allain not only got a solid proportion of white votes but overwhelming black support, although the allegations against him, complete with sworn testimony by several male prostitutes and lie detector tests, drew national attention.

Who did kill Kennedy?

The twenty year mystery remains

On the twentieth anniversary of the assassination of President Kennedy, David Godolphin a free-lance journalist based in London, re-appraises some of the most glaring holes in the Warren Report and a few of the more exotic theories that have attempted to answer the question: Who did kill Kennedy?

For a few days, in the third week of November 1963, the world held its breath. The President of the United States was dead, shot by a former defector with a Russian wife.

But, Dallas proved not to be another Sarajevo. Lyndon Johnson succeeded John Kennedy. Jack Ruby killed Lee Oswald. Jacqueline Kennedy and Marina Oswald both remarried. The world moved on.

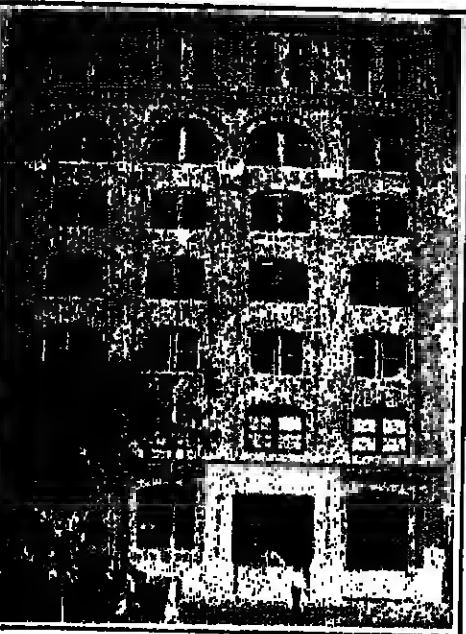
Inevitably, perhaps, twenty years have somewhat tarnished the image of the gifted, young President slain in Dallas, but they have in no way dulled the keen edge of mystery about his murder. It remains the most perplexing "whodunnit" since the identity of Jack the Ripper.

Rush to Judgment

The official "verdict", the murder of President Kennedy was the work of Lee Harvey Oswald acting alone, has not changed in 20 years. This was the story given to the media on the day after the assassination by the Dallas police and confirmed by spokesman for the FBI, the Secret Service and the White House.

The case for Oswald's guilt, with five volumes of evidence, was submitted to the Presidential Commission investigating the assassination under Chief Justice Earl Warren, by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover.

Ignoring a substantial body of contrary evidence and witness testimony, the War-



The Texas Book Depository

ren Commission unanimously endorsed the FBI verdict. Their 888-page report and 26 volumes of evidence were published less than a year after the events in Dallas.

In his introduction to Mark Lane's "Rush to Judgment" one of the earliest and most persuasive critical analyses of the Warren Report, Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper hit the issue straight on the head:

"Although the Commission had set up panels to investigate why Oswald had shot the President, no panel had been set up to investigate whether he had shot him." The case for putting other fingers on other triggers that day in Dallas — with its alarming implications of a conspiracy to murder the President — is a powerful one.

Shots in Dealey Plaza

Some 400 people were watching from various vantage points in Dealey Plaza on 22nd November 1963 as, shortly before 1230, the Presidential motorcade entered the plaza from Main Street, slowing to a crawl for the right and left turns onto Elm Street, which curves between two narrow strips of grass and trees before closing with Main Street to dip under a wide railway overpass.

At 1230 shots rang out.

Of the 90 witnesses who were able to answer decisively, only 32 said they thought the shots came from an upper floor of the Texas Book Store Depository building behind the motorcade, where the FBI and the Warren Commission placed Oswald 58 people were sure that shots had been fired from the grassy knoll facing the motorcade, sheltered by trees and close to the railway overpass and a car park. These 58 included police patrolmen who ran towards the knoll after the shooting. Seven witnesses even reported seeing puffs of smoke from this location.

Much of the testimony was taken from witnesses who appeared before the commission or were interviewed by its counsel weeks and even months later. Of the 25 witnesses who gave statements or affidavits to the Dallas police and investigators from the FBI and the Secret Service in the 36 hours immediately after the assassination, 22 placed a sniper on the grassy knoll.

The Warren Commission concluded that there was "no credible evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere else" (other than from the Book Depository).

The president's wounds

President Kennedy received three wounds in the assassination: one in the back, just below the shoulder; one in the throat, just below the Adam's apple; and the fatal wound in the head. Of these only the back wound, indicating that a bullet had entered at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees travelling downward, was commensurate with the Commission's findings that shots were fired from the rear.

The throat wound, subsequently obliterated by a tracheotomy performed by the doctors at Parkland Hospital fighting to save the dying President, was described by them as a small, neat wound, no more than 6 millimetres in diameter.

All the doctors, with considerable experience of gunshot wounds, described this as an entrance wound (an exit wound is bigger and more ragged), although under hard questioning from counsel some of them retreated into uncertainty. Clearly an entrance wound to the front of Kennedy's throat could not have been caused by a bullet fired from behind.

The Commission concluded that the throat wound was the exit wound of the bullet which had entered the President's back and been deflected upwards off a bone. In fact, medical and ballistics evidence suggests two shots, one from the front and one from the rear.

The Commission's verdict holds still less water when applied to the fatal head wound. The famous "Zapruder" cine-film shot by a bystander plainly shows Kennedy falling back and to the left of the car under the impact of this last shot. Two motorcycle outriders on the left behind the car were splattered with blood, flesh particles and brain matter. Another policeman subsequently found skull fragments on the South (left) side of Elm Street.

In defiance of visual and medical evidence the Commission concluded that the President's head wound, causing him to fall backwards and spilling the top of his skull over the rear of the car and the street, had been caused by a shot from behind, a clear violation of physical laws.

The head wound, Kennedy's spasmodic reaction and the grisly trail of gore clearly indicate that the shot had come from the front and the right. In front end to the right of the motorcade at this point was the grassy knoll beside the railway overpass.

How many shots?

The Italian chemist with which Oswald allegedly shot the President from the sixth floor of the Book Depository required a



J. F. Kennedy

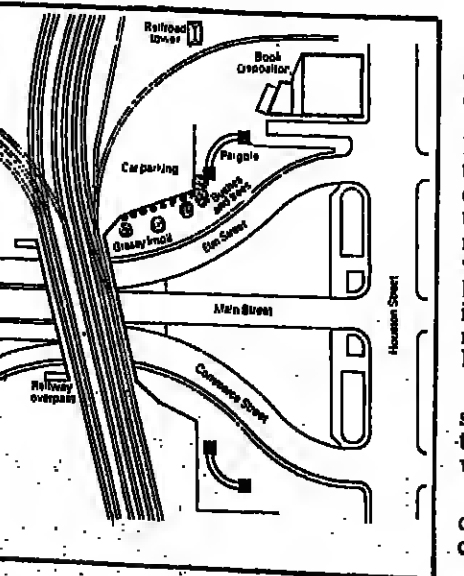
minimum of 2.3 seconds between shots. The Zapruder film showed that between 4.8 and 5.6 seconds elapsed between the shot that caused Kennedy to clutch his neck and the one which carried off the top of his skull. Between these shots another bullet missed the limousine and struck sparks from the kerb, clearly seen by several witnesses.

Since there could not have been four shots from the rifle in the time indicated, the Commission decided that there had only been three. Witnesses were divided between those who claimed to have heard 3 shots and 4.

But Texas governor John Connally, riding with his wife in front of the President, was also wounded in the shoulder, wrist and thigh. Having decided that all the shots were fired from the Depository, the Commission opted for what Mark Lane calls the "magic bullet" theory.

Despite statements by the Connallys that they both heard the shot that hit Kennedy before the shot that hit the Governor, it was decided that the same bullet that had entered the President's back and exited via his neck had travelled through the upholstery and Connally's shoulder, wrist and thigh.

An intact bullet was found by a technician in a corridor of Parkland Hospital shortly after Kennedy's stretcher had



Dealey Plaza, Dallas

been removed from an elevator. Logic suggests that this bullet must have slipped out of the President's back during cardiac massage.

Maintaining its theory to the end, the Commission decided that the bullet had fallen from Connally's thigh and that the technician had confused the two stretchers.

It is more likely that the President's back wound and the Governor's injuries were caused by two separate shots from the rear, and that the President's wrist and head wounds were the result of two shots from the front. The shot which



Lee Harvey Oswald

struck the kerb was, then, a fifth bullet almost certainly fired from behind.

One persistent investigator has detected evidence of a bullet impact in more frames of a street sign, suggesting that the sniper in front of the motorcade fired one miss. This was not discovered until after the publication of the Warren Report, by which time the sign had mysteriously been removed.

The magic rifle

One might also talk about the "magic rifle", clearly stamped Made in Italy as Cal. 6.5. This weapon was first identified by the three policemen who found it on the sixth floor of the Book Depository and announced at a televised press conference as a 7.65-calibre German Mauser.

Oswald, rated a "poor shot" in Marine Corps proficiency tests in 1956 and 1957 allegedly scored two out of three hits at moving target from 60 feet up in less than six seconds.

Marksmen from the National Rifle Association, rated "master", were unable to duplicate any of these hits in simulated tests, even with the height reduced to 30 feet, the targets stationary, the gun improved by the addition of metal shims and with no limiting time factor.

Wanted: Lee Harvey Oswald

Only one person, Howard L. Brennan, claimed to have seen a man of Oswald's description at the south-east sixth-floor window of the Book Depository. Despite his admittedly poor eyesight and the fact that he was 120 feet from the window, despite the discrepancy of his statements that the gunman was standing when he shot, that he was kneeling, despite his failure to identify Oswald at a police line-up, Brennan's evidence posthumously condemned Lee Harvey Oswald.

At 12.45, fifteen minutes after the shooting in Dealey Plaza, a description of the suspect, exactly matching Oswald, was broadcast by the Dallas police.

This is particularly odd since Brennan did not give Oswald's description to a Secret Service man until 1 p.m.

It is even odder in view of the fact that Oswald was not charged with the President's murder until after midnight. Initially he was only charged with the murder of police patrolman Tippit, which took place on East 10th Street at 1.15 p.m.

The efforts of the Dallas police and the FBI to bury this vital fact of Oswald's history of Afro-Arab participation with confusing reports (which the Commission made little of in its conclusions) are the mainspring of the "conspiracy theory" that Oswald was framed or set up in some way. The involvement of the Dallas police and this federal agencies in this frame-up is the most sinister aspect of the entire episode. (To be concluded 1 December)

Jordanian artists exhibit style, technique

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to the Star

THIS WEEK two of Jordan's well known artists, Ahmad Nawash and Yassir Duweik, were exhibiting their most recent work. Ahmad Nawash at the French Cultural Centre and Yassir Duweik (whose exhibition is still running) at the Alia Art Gallery.

Although both were raised in Jerusalem and were inspired by their native land and people to paint, their work displays diverse styles and intellectual motives.

Ahmad Nawash, replete with childhood memories of a simple and beautiful life to which he wishes to return, seeks to express the experience of the refugee and his sufferings, to reflect the needs of his people and the society in which he lives. He chooses to do this through a simplified language of line, colour and distorted form which he always keeps within the boundaries of identification.

During the years of formal art training in Rome he was influenced by the work of Paul Klee who tested the limits of line and recognised colour as the essence of painting. Working from these ideas, Ahmad was able to fuse method and ideology.

A devout Muslim he carries on the Islamic tradition of non human representation by elongating and truncating lines and throwing his models monstrously out of shape. Seen at a distance and as a group, his canvases, being devoid of gravity and perspective, form a patterned symphony of low key colours that eat into each other's areas.

Close to, the damaged figures serve as symbols arranged in pictorial sentences. Each conveys a message which Ahmad acquires in less a message and more a statement of fact.

The figures that combine two or three bodies summarise the development of

child into man and their relationship to the world. No matter the outcome of this growth, the material and potential of the child remains. Man usually sails at the lower levels of his potential but to Ahmad his ultimate aim should be the attaining of virtue.

Although there is some personal struggle against these truths the predatory fields of colour, and absence of movement and agitation tell of a fatalistic resignation. An active mind is ever present in the paintings and although Ahmad's style has changed little in the past years it more than adequately expresses his religious and intellectual notions.

Yassir Duweik, unlike Ahmad Nawash, has no settled style. Working intuitively, he pursues at random ideas and techniques. But those who enjoyed his earlier abstract, prismatic landscapes will be disappointed by this new collection which regresses to a traditional representation style.

The oil paintings are safe renderings of wooded areas, low horizons and heavily laden, colour streaked skies. Soft blurred outlines are abandoned in the portraits for a return to a realism executed with little conviction.

A far more interesting direction is evident in Yassir's graphics that juxtapose oriental fabric designs and calligraphy with starker geometric forms. Dominated by a sunlike disc symbolising reality, these secular abstractions have strong visual appeal. By varying the compositional position, status and colour of the disc, its power as a central motif waxes and wanes, at times sharing the attention with the ornamental frame, at others dominating the pattern completely.



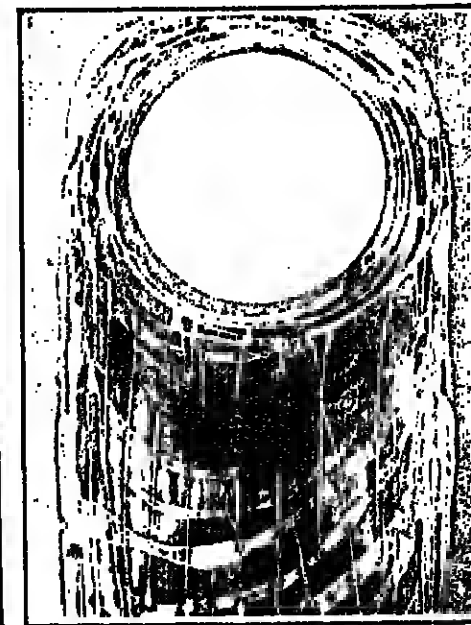
Ahmad Nawash



Yassir Duweik



Graphic work by Yassir Duweik



African film industry looks for support

By Ined Kurdi
Special to the Star

THE DEVELOPMENT of an African film industry has been a dream which has tantalized African cinema scholars and practitioners for the past three decades. In many of the African sponsored film festivals and symposia, various bright ideas related to systematic development of the industry in the continent have been discussed.

At a recent symposium in Magadishu, African and Arab makers came together once again to discuss the possibilities for the industry.

The Mogadishu Pan-African Symposium (Mogafis) was a creation of the Somali Film Agency, the Pan-African Federation of Film Makers, the French Centre of National Cinematography and Unesco.

Mogafis was seen by participants as the beginning of contact between the diverse African and Arab cultures with the intention to strengthen cinematographic institutions, facilitate services, finance and distribute films throughout the continent.

The Carthage festival has an 18 year history of Afro-Arab participation with Africa as its major language. The Pan-African Film Festival at Ouagadougou was developed, chiefly for French-speaking Africa. Mogafis was designed primarily for English-speaking Africa but with the aim of being a Pan-African event.

At the outset, it was decided that Mogafis would concern itself mainly with economic and production problems rather than the aesthetics of film making.

At present, cinemas in Africa screen about 500 films a year per country, with 80 per cent of those coming from Europe or America and the remainder from such places as Japan, India and Iraq. The distribution of films has been controlled by Anglo-American groups and French and American groups have begun a handoff of their films in Africa to compensate for dwindling audiences at home. What Algeria completely nationalised film distribution in 1964 it faced a boycott from western distributors.

Potential market

Looking at the African film market, one would say that there is a potentially large and undeveloped market. This, with proper coordination and backed by various African governments, could provide the basis for a real industry for African film makers.

Africa, with a population of about 476 million people, can boast only a total of 2650 film theatres. Only about 12 per cent of the population live in urban areas — this means that at present the potential customers would be counted from just this percentage. A country such as Kenya, with a population of 17 million people and some 51 theatres throughout the country, can open its theatre doors to a maximum of 6 million people per year.

After detailed discussion on various issues that have arisen since the first Mogafis conference and after hearing reports on the situation concerning film and television in a number of African and Arab countries, film makers are hoping that a sympathetic ear might be bent towards them.

Cinema Club special

The shadow of earth

By Amel Ghandour
Star Staff Writer

THE DESERT — harsh, empty and isolated. Its few Bedouin inhabitants, though in constant struggle with its cruel nature, must not belong to, and identify with it.

"The Shadow of Earth", a 1982 Tunisian movie directed by Tayeb Alwehishi which was presented in 2 November by the Cinema Club and will be shown again in 24 November, brilliantly reveals the special relationship between the Bedouin and his desert. Alwehishi illustrates, in a documentary-like style practically free of dialogue, the purity and simplicity of Bedouin life. Their marriage traditions, food and ways of entertainment — storytelling — mark a life unscathed with the superficial and empty. The element of continuity is striking. It is an uninterrupted life that is dull only to you and me, but a haven of shelter and security to an almost forgotten people.

Alwehishi, throughout the movie, divulges the helplessness of the Bedouin who is being systematically uprooted from his land. He intelligently treats the absurdity of the unending subjugation of the Bedouin to the rules and laws of an alien world.

There is no doubt that the schism between the desert and the "modern" city is deep and irreparable. 1. personally, cannot imagine living in the desert, but should I expect the Bedouin to succumb to any way of life? This is a major question that continually occupies the director's deepest thoughts.

In "The Shadow of Earth", a Bedouin tribe is endlessly subjected to intrusions of "civilisation". At one point, two national guards come to inform the tribe that everyone in the country has to have an identification card. Ridiculous as it is,

to impose such a requirement on an isolated desert people, the clerk classifies such men as unemployed. Why? Obviously because their work, as in guarding the herd or managing the affairs of the tribe, does not fit into the modern definition of employment.

Alwehishi in such comical encounters, laughs at the ignorance and self-centredness of the intruder. Still more, he never ceases to condemn his encroachment upon a harmless and weakened people.

The tragedy of it all, does not manifest itself until the end. Upon hearing of the death of her travelling husband, the Bedouin wife goes to the city to receive her husband's coffin. And it is at this moment in the movie that Alwehishi tells of the agonies of a woman lost in a strange world. A stranger to everything and everyone, she moves from one port of the city to another in search of the seaport where the coffin was only to discover that she was too late. The offices were already closed.

The scene then shifts to a huge ship's crane carrying a coffin to the ground. The movie ends while the coffin is still in the air not yet reaching the grounds of the port. An undeniable message symbolizing the worthlessness of a human life in a culture that has long buried and forgotten the value of humans.

Alwehishi does not offer any concrete remedies or solutions. He exposes to you the injustice done to people who cannot find in the desert a shield against an invading modern world.

The cinematography, capturing the serenity of the desert, and the ugliness of the city, adds meaning to Alwehishi's message.

Silk and nails

By Ahmad Al-Anani
Special to the Star

I AM indebted for the title of this episode to the greatest Arab poet of the 10th century A.D., Abutayyib Al-Mutanabi. Commenting on the haughty change of the character of an acquaintance after the latter became more wealthy than he had ever dreamed possible, the great poet said: "The gentleman now finds silk on touching it too coarse forgetting that formerly with his finger nail he sharpened his pencils."

What is going on in the newly-rich Arab countries is by far more astonishing. Car telephones, bathrooms with quartz-shaped, multi-coloured fittings and futuristic tiling, rose-wood beds with pure silk covers, aura of unmatched elegance and special make. I do not need to augment this list of luxurious commodities.

The process of human civilization in the Gulf has followed a certain pattern.

It involved generations of slow transition from a state of nomadic, tribal life to that of mercenary soldiery and then to the stage of usurpation of power by coup d'etat. This was the beginning of politics and military ascendancy, to be followed later by a stage of military weakness and simultaneous cultural glory. Then new waves of mercenary Bedouin tribes of ferocious temperament and natural prowess usurped political ascendancy and the same process was repeated.

But the sudden overflow of God sent wealth in the Gulf is an experience almost unparalleled in human history.

Now, there arises a very natural question. Where will the current wealth lead this Arabs? Of course, judging by all the appalling phenomena described earlier in this article, there can be only one answer — to halt on earth.

What I am trying to say is no biased assertion; it is fact; every sensible

man knows where this way of life must lead. But most people try to evade the truth. Why is this so?

I found an answer also in the poetry of the same great Mutanabi. "Life", he asserts, "can become palatable to the ignorant, to those unaware of what goes on around them and to those who cheat themselves by the restriction of their thoughts to what may please them."

I am afraid this applies greatly to people in the Gulf. They hate to concern themselves with commitments, they imagine a life with rights conferred on them for no duties; with great incomes but no taxes; with tickets to London, Vienna and Cairo ostensibly for medical care but mostly for pleasure at the cost of public money.

I do not deny that this wave of pleasure-seeking is now receding thanks to trouble with the oil-revenues and to newly-discovered risks lurking in the sudden changes of international and regional politics. Such diminution should not deceive a serious thinker — what is the use if a man forsakes certain passions not out of personal conviction, but because of external pressure?

It is good that economic recession has reached the richer eastern side of the Arab World. Some shocks have to be felt and some mistakes should occur so that the Gulf people will wake up from the trance of the prosperous seventies.

The present economic difficulty in the Gulf states is the cause of real rejoicing all sensible people here. It is high time for our Gulf friends to wake up and perceive the hidden risks of their fragile future. It is high time also for Western and Northern Arabs to become alert to the danger of too much dependence on money transfers from the Gulf States.

Nobody's skin can be properly relieved except by his own scratching, though not necessarily by nails which could sharpen pencils.

American women marry later

AMERICAN women are marrying later and waiting longer to have children than women did a generation ago, but nearly every married woman eventually has at least one child, the US Census Bureau has reported.

The percentage of young married women without children has risen, but 92 per cent of women are mothers by the time they reach 40.

In 1950, one-fifth of married women aged 40 to 44 had never had children, according to the census report *American Women: Three Decades of Change*. These were women whose peak childbearing years occurred during the depression, when birth rates fell dramatically.

The delay in having children has substantially reduced family size. The fertility rate has dropped to "well below the level needed for natural replacement of the population," from an average of 3.3 to 1.8 children for each woman, census officials said.

An increasing proportion of women are employed, the report said. About a third of adult women were employed in 1950; by 1980 the figure was one-half.

Women's average pay, however, has remained about three-fifths that of men for full-time, year-round workers. It has stayed at approximately the same level for several decades.

The census study also found that:

- The vast majority of Americans marry at some time during their lives. In 1980, more than 90 per cent of women and 85 per cent of men over age 30 had married at least once. But a large proportion of women are marrying later, which can lower the risk of divorce and result in smaller families. In 1950, the average women was 20.3 years, but by 1980 it had risen to 22.1 years.

As a result, a far smaller proportion of women in their late teens and early 20s were married. In 1950, for example, two-thirds of women aged 20 to 24 who were or had ever been married were childless, but by 1980 the figure had risen to 41 per cent.

Divorce is more common now: 2.4 per cent of women aged 15 or over reported themselves divorced in 1950, compared with 6.6 per cent in 1980.

- Women are having children later, allowing many to complete their educations and obtain better jobs. Thus, in 1950 a third of women aged 20 to 24, who were or had ever been married were childless, but by 1980 the figure had risen to 41 per cent.

- By 1980, women's college enrolment rates had caught up with those of men. Although only 30 per cent of doctoral degrees, a fifth of law degrees, a fifth of medical degrees were going to women, these figures were far higher than a decade earlier (USIS)

Can the brain beat the computers?

By Riad H. Dabbas
Special to the Star

DOES a computer have more computing power than a human brain? The answer depends on what kind of computing power you mean. In the kind of data-handling the brain is designed to do, it is clearly superior. As we understand the brain better, we are beginning to appreciate how limited any comparison between brain and computer must be. Still, both serve fundamentally as data processors, and, being human, we like to see how our equipment stacks up with the best.

Oddly, psychologists and computer scientists have reached totally different conclusions about the brain's ability to process information. Odd, because most psychologists consider our capacity to handle data extremely limited, while computer scientists are often swayed by the brain's ability to store and handle vast amounts of information in ways that, if they are not beyond a computer's potential, are least not yet attainable.

The psychologists' belief derives from the work of psychologist George A. Miller, who in 1956 published a paper on human memory capacity entitled "The Magical Number Seven, plus or minus Two." In it, he pointed to a variety of perceptual and motor tasks in which seven units of one kind or another seem to be all most of us can handle in short-term memory. For example, after seeing a list of three-letter nonsense syllables for a few seconds, only those with exceptional memories can recall more than seven.

To compare the information-handling capacities of computers and human brains, it is convenient to translate information into "bits." A bit is the information contained in the answer to a single yes-no question. In the game of 20 questions, for instance, each question obtains a single bit of information. If the questions are well chosen, those 20 bits can discriminate and identify a single object from among a million possibilities.

A nonsense syllable composed of two consonants and a vowel is the equivalent of about 13 bits, because the right 13 questions will allow you to identify the syllable. The seven nonsense syllables in Miller's study thus represent less than 100 bits of information. Other experiments have confirmed that 100 bits is the limit of the brain's short-term capacity.

This is not, however, a good way to measure the brain's ability to handle data. In computer language, such quantities only measure input/output rates-how fast the computer reads data cards and prints out answers.

What takes place between those two operations measures the real data-processing capacity of computers — and brains. In such functions as pattern recognition, language handling, and abstract reasoning, the brain outstrips the capacity of existing computers.

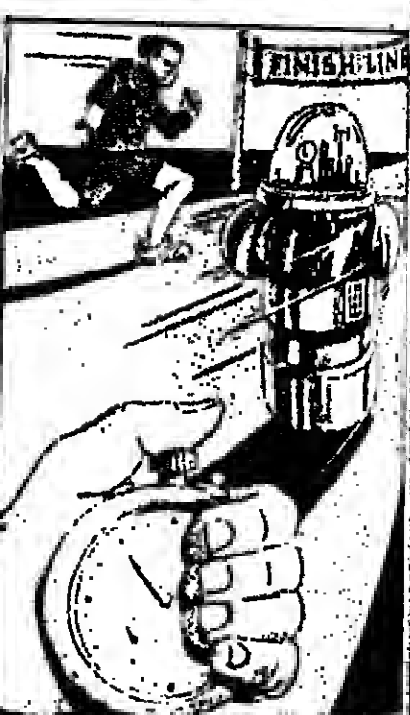
We can get a clearer picture of the brain's data-processing ability by considering one of the tasks at which it is far superior to any computer: its capacity for handling visual data.

The eyes feed data to the brain in continuous streams along the two million nerve fibers of the optic nerves; to recognize what the data represents — a cat or a king, a person or shadow — the brain

carries out tasks in patterns that cannot be duplicated by machines.

An idea of how much data processing is required to do it can be obtained from experiments with random-dot stereograms done by Bela Julesz at Bell Laboratories. Random-dot stereograms are pictures that, seen in pairs through a stereoscope viewer, present three-dimensional images. Viewed alone, each picture looks like a totally random array of dots, as many as a million in each picture. Viewed in pairs, corresponding areas in each picture have identical patterns of dots.

To spot the images embedded in the random dots, the brain must identify corresponding clusters of dots by matching them, dot for dot, in the images coming from each eye. When the brain finds the dots from each eye that match, we perceive them as part of the image.



Who wins the race

If a computer was programmed to identify images in such an array, it would take 100 yes-no operations to make sure that a single dot from each picture matched. Since the brain can do this for the entire dot array in one second or less, it must process the data at a rate of about 200 million bits per second. And this is only one of many image-processing functions that can be done in the occipital lobes of the brain alone. Overall, the data-processing capacity of the brain is estimated at about 10 trillion bits per second.

That is an impressive rate especially when we compare it to the newest generation of computers, which have a capacity of about 1 trillion bits per second (for a price of about \$12 million each). The human brain has the advantage at present, although it will probably be surpassed in speed sometime during this decade by a new generation of computers.

While we do not yet know how to programme these machines to fully use language, see, or reason, neither do we expect these capacities to be long in coming. But will such a computer be in any sense "conscious"? Will it be able to "feel"? If so, we might be close to understanding some of the profound secrets of the human brain.

Vasectomy brings a longer life

Researchers say men who have had vasectomies appear to be healthier than other men and to live longer.

The conclusions are based on a study conducted in four American cities of 20,000 men and released recently by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

The research appears to dispel earlier fears that the 10 million American men with vasectomies might face a higher risk of hardening of the arteries, rheumatoid arthritis, blood clotting disorders and gout. The study found that men with vasectomies did not have a higher incidence of those diseases than other men.

The study also found that, except for deaths from accidents and violence, men with vasectomies have a lower death rate than other men.



Dates

AMERICAN YOUTH. What do you do with your dates? ARAB YOUTH. We eat them!

No, this isn't another column about food, nor is it a treatise on cannibalism. It's about boys and girls getting together, or not getting together, according to which customs we are considering and whether we want to talk about what the society dictates as the normal or accepted behaviour and what is actually happening.

Of course, fellows and girls have to be interested in each other or else we would not last long as a species upon the face of the earth, disappearing within a hundred years at the most, along with the Kiwi and the Dodo birds, not to mention all the others.

But that wasn't their fault, was it? And the human species is far from becoming extinct if we just keep our fingers off the nuclear buttons. But different solutions to regulate this process of pairing off of young couples.

The western custom of dating was not always as it is today and it varies within different sections of the different countries even now.

Few of us would care to look through old books of manners or sociological studies to see what people were doing in the past but if you ever had the opportunity to listen to an old grandmother more than likely she would have been happy to relate how things were done in "her day".

A young man had to ask permission of the father if he wanted to come calling on the girl of his choice — a traumatic experience in itself — and then he could visit her on Sunday afternoons in full view of her family. Maybe if he were lucky and had been culling for some time he could manage a few moments alone with her on the front porch swing — you remember the swing that the Waltons have? Everyone had one way back then — but of course all the little esra and eyes of the family were nearby.

Even fifty or sixty years ago girls took their brothers along on shopping trips downtown and excursions to the cinema. So if a fellow was determined to get acquainted with a girl then the most astute move he could make would be to befriend her brother... a tricky manoeuvre if the brother had a cynical nature.

Even today there is little or none of this "Hi-what's-your-name? Your-place-or-mine?" business that we see portrayed in television films. In smaller communities and rural areas.

And here in the Arab world, dates are for eating. Things have changed considerably since the time when bride and groom never even got a glimpse of each other until after the marriage parties were signed. But still the prevailing sentiment is that of, "What do they need time alone together before the marriage? They will have plenty of time afterwards."

So if a family has a son who wants to get married, they let everyone they know hear about it. Relatives and friends have other relatives and friends who have daughters of marriageable ages. There is a lot of visiting back and forth, a lot of discussions of the prospective bridegroom's qualifications and good traits — prospective bridegrooms never have bad traits — until the perfect match is made.

And if it isn't the perfect match, then it is the fault of those who arranged the match, not of the bride and groom. They should have known!

Would you believe it?

IN THE latest move to stem the breakdown of law and order, the American city of Chico in California is considering local law that would result in a \$500 fine or a six-month jail sentence for anyone caught dropping a nuclear bomb on the city.

IT HAS now been statistically established that far from being harmful matrimony has a salutary effect on the males in Sweden.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the mortality rate among middle-aged unmarried men is more than twice that of married men in the same age group, and is far higher than that of women of the same age.

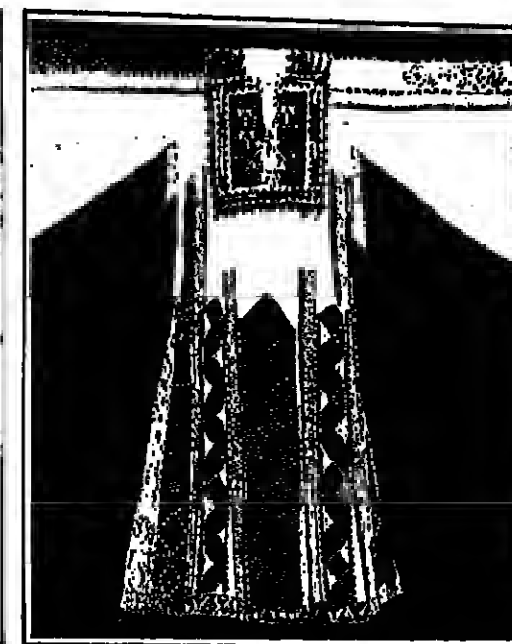
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Arab costume



Jerusalem street scene

The costumes of Widad Kavar

Collector pursues the love of a lifetime

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

I don't want my collection to be dead in a basement, it only has life when it is viewed in museums for people to see, and for children and students to grow up with it. Says Widad Kavar, one of the most complete collections of Palestinian, Jordanian and Syrian costumes to be found in the Middle East.

Widad would like private collectors in the Arab world to get together to discuss their collections, exchange ideas and costumes, and disseminate information both here and in the west.

She says she fell in love with Palestinian village women just a single dot from each picture matched. Since the brain can do this for the entire dot array in one second or less, it must process the data at a rate of about 200 million bits per second. And this is only one of many image-processing functions that can be done in the occipital lobes of the brain alone. Overall, the data-processing capacity of the brain is estimated at about 10 trillion bits per second.

She became more deeply involved in the subject of costumes and embroidery when she started working with her mother, who was a collector of costumes and embroidery from relatives. They started the nucleus of her collection which has now grown to over 300 costumes with headscarves, accessories and jewelry.

Her work has begun to bear fruit on the international level. Last year a Japanese company published a book, "Costumes Dyed by the Sun" on her costumes. The book was part of a series entitled "Cultures of the



Widad from Bethlehem — where Widad's interest began

Widad says her costumes embody a perfect craftsmanship. They are unique in embroidery technique, use of pattern and sense of harmony. More than that, the village culture is interwoven in the embroidery stitches and geometric patterns of the costumes. They represent a rich

Silk Road" which is designed to inform the Japanese reader about the Arabs and their culture.

Widad was very impressed with the approach of the Japanese company to the project. A photographer and two researchers spent two weeks in Am-

Widad Kavar

man photographing the collection. Then they kept sending the photos back to her to compare with the true colours of the costumes, until everything was perfect. She says she has never seen such perfectly detailed photographs, showing the fabrics and stitches so clearly. They also sent back black and white photos for her to write the captions, cultural background and introduction.

For the book, the largest of the series, they only used part of her collection, without headaddresses and silver, concentrating on the textiles and embroidery as being consistent with their theme about the silk route.

The title was chosen to symbolize the importance of the sun to Japanese culture and to indicate the natural fabrics and dyes used in the costumes.

Widad says the photographs, printing and paper used in the book were all of excellent quality and this allowed for the true reproduction of colours, textures and stitches.

"It is good to know that the Japanese have such a book to refer in order to acquaint themselves with our culture," says Widad. "I am proud of the production, but to me, it is more of an art book, and lacks life. These costumes represent the life of the women and therefore should carry with them something alive."

"But I shall make up for that in my next book," she continues. She says the new book will contain the costumes represented in the Japanese book but will also have accessories. The women wore and prepared them for their married life and they symbolize their hard work, dedication and craftsmanship.

Miro tapestry draws a varied audience

The American Centre's textile art exhibition "Threads" produced an interesting offshoot last Wednesday when Mrs. Marina Vets, wife of the American Ambassador, presented a film on a magnificent tapestry by Spanish artist Joan Miro.

Mrs. Vets says she knew Miro well when she and her husband were in India and she thought of him at once when she saw the newly excavated clay figurines at Ain Ghazal. She thinks they will appeal very much to the artist as he has a particular interest in returning to primitive forms in his work. She has now blown up a photograph of the figurines and plans to send it to him.

The film showing brought together an interesting cross section of people with a concern for the art of textiles.



From left to right: Lebanese Counsellor Hussain Shams, Lebanese Ambassador Samir Hobeika, Major General Bassam Kakish, Masha Hobeika and Nora Shamas enjoy a birthday supper.

Ibtihal Istithya who teaches weaving at the Islamic College, was seen giving an impromptu lesson in weaving to Mrs. Vets' daughter Alexandra. Alexandra

is in Amman for a short visit after which she will go on to Washington for a six month working stint at the National Textile Museum.

Artist Tawfiq El-Sayad was particularly enthusiastic about the threads exhibition itself. He felt it was a very successful blending of the techniques of weaving, embroidery, crochet etc with a high artistic ability and sensitivity.

Other visitors looked more to the craft side of the exhibition. Khawla Yahya of the University of Jordan's College of Education and Samiha Bazzart of the Evaluation and Diagnostic Centre for the Handicapped at Jabal Hussein, both have experience of the benefits of handicrafts for the physically and mentally handicapped.

Together with Dr. Yaser Salem of the National Association of the Mentally Handicapped and clinical audiologist Ribhi Jarrar, they are keen to explore the possibilities of introducing more handicraft programmes for Jordan's handicapped. But, of course, they were also enjoying the film and the exhibition which showed us some of the rich possibilities of working in thread.

Lebanese Counsellor Hussain Shams invited a group of Jordanian and Lebanese friends to a social gathering at his home last Monday in honour of his wife Nora's birthday. Special guests were Lebanese Ambassador Samir Hobeika and his wife Mona, who, with their children Natali, Najib and Adib, have now settled into Amman life after previous postings in Beirut and Brazil.

The gathering was a quiet one in view of the situation in Lebanon. Mr. Ali Barq of the Lebanese Embassy was very much taken by the nationalist feeling at the party and revelled at a previously unknown talent for impromptu poetry. Incidentally Ali, who ended his long bachelorhood only last year, and his wife Wafaa

The Home and Garden Club hosted a breakfast party at the Jordan International Hotel this week. Guests of honour were Canadian Ambassador to Jordan Keith MacClellan and his wife Marie.

In a short speech Mr. MacClellan commended Jordan, for its strides in the economic and social fields, despite the wars, migrations, social uncertainties and limited natural resources, that the country has had to cope with. He emphasized the uniqueness of Jordan and described it as a model for all nations.

As a symbol of the friendship between Jordan and Canada, Mrs. Jacqueline Pakhour, pre-

sident of the Home and Garden Society, presented Mrs. MacClellan with a cake decorated with Jordanian and Canadian flags.

Mrs. MacClellan was happy to receive the cake and then graciously shared it with the other guests at the party, including Mrs. Akira Nakayama, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, Mrs. Kim Jai-Sung wife of the Korean Ambassador, Mrs. Ehsan Rashid wife of the Pakistani Ambassador and Mrs. Alan Urwick, wife of the British Ambassador.

Omani Ambassador to Jordan Abdullah Shid Abdullah and his wife celebrated Oman's 13th National Day last week with a

Such cruelty

IF IT is not too impertinent, I should like to propose the establishment of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to People, modelled on the lines of the famous SPCA and Anti-Vivisectionists' Society that have done such a good job with animals.

The new SPCP would not be concerned with the grosser cruelties or cruelty such as beatings, killing, etc., nor with preventing the vivisection of human beings. Rather, it would try to do away with the subtler aspects of life which torment us, and for which there is no Amnesty International or Red Cross.

For instance, I have been extremely disturbed over the past few weeks by one of the pictures that I see on Jordan TV every night. It is a scene of Amman, just like the other ones that they always put up behind the newscaster when they don't have anything else to project. But the problem with this one is that I can't figure out exactly what scene it is. The traffic circle in the middle seems pretty obviously to be the Third Circle, but after wracking my brains night after night I still cannot decipher from what angle it could have been taken.

This image haunts me day and night. The insoluble riddle threatens to take up a central place in my psyche for the rest of my life. JTV, please have mercy!

Another notable example of such cruelty is the habit of grocers in Amman of advertising products that they do not have, and perhaps never have had, on sale. I'm referring here to the fact that just about every little hole-in-the-wall store has a sign proudly trumpeting the alleged presence of Mirinda and Pepsi. But one glance inside by a thirsty shopper is enough to tell you that they never sold any soft drinks. This is a remarkable breach of etiquette; yet the gentlemen responsible for the situation always politely disavow any knowledge of what is going on. The difficulty is compounded by the fact that when one store runs out of Pepsi, it seems the whole town does so simultaneously.

Such cruelty. I sometimes think that if it goes on any longer, a poor mortal like me will just not be able to stand it. Life will become unbearable.

Add to all this the fact that on some mornings the bookstore opens several minutes late, so that I am forced to wait before I can get my newspaper. I am sure this is done deliberately in order to make me late for work — or to make me fear being late for work, which is worse. All the suffering of Russia under the Czars could not be more terrible.

The SPCP that I am proposing to found would do away with all that. If I had my way, life would be smooth and easy with none of the aggravations that so needlessly pop up to torture defenceless souls like me. For I ask you — what is a person to do when the shoe store doesn't have his size in stock?

dad are now the proud parents of a beautiful six week old girl Adibeh.

Other guests of the party included Major General Bassam Kakish and his wife Susy, Sultan and Amal Abu Jaber, sisters Marcelle and Asma Naber, Fouad and Leila Nimri, Kayad and Zouvik Jreysat, and Abdullah Abokhalil with his mother and his wife Nicole.

Also present were Dr. Adnan Halasah and wife Nicole, Abu Ibrahim Haddad and wife Mary, Khalil and Najla Shehab, Monir and Wafaa Khoury and Miss Abia Qawar of the Lebanese Embassy.

Returning from the United States last Monday after a year's stay were Dr. Nabil Mahmoud El-Sherif, his wife Mona and their nine month old daughter Shadi. Dr. El-Sherif completed his MA and Ph.D. degrees in English literature. His Ph.D. thesis was "Two modern American poets and their influence on the contemporary environmental movement in the United States."

The Sheriffs will now move to Irbid where Dr. Nabil will join the English department at Yarmouk University.

On Saturday night Japanese Ambassador Akira Nakayama and Mrs. Nakayama gave a dinner party and guests didn't know which to admire most, the Nakayamas' beautiful home or the exquisite Japanese dinner.

The beautiful house belongs to General (retired) Shafiq Mel'an and his wife Nihal were present at the dinner.

reception at the Regency Palace Hotel. For the occasion the Omani guests were dressed in their national costumes and the ladies looked particularly colorful in sparkling reds and golds.

Amongst the guests enjoying the beautiful buffet were Mr. and Mrs. Wadi Qusous, Jawad Maraga of the Petra News Agency and his wife Hind, Zaid and Fatma Mango and Ziad Bahit of Ad-Dustour newspaper.

His name was Yuhana. Yuhana asked to join the play. Since the boys did not know him, they refused. Yuhana thought of plans to get the four brothers to agree to play with him and give him a piece of their playground in order to build a small house on it. Suddenly, an old man appeared on the scene and pleaded for Yuhana after lis-

PICTURE REEL



Omar Rayyan sent Star Kids this beautiful picture. Thank you Omar for this contribution.

ODDITIES



A view of the crescent reef on the outer barrier, Queensland.

What is the Great Barrier Reef?

If you look at the map of Australia (which is both the smallest continent and the largest island in the world), you will find the Great Barrier Reef stretching along the upper portion of the eastern coast-line.

It extends for over twelve hundred miles and it is the largest continuous coral reef in the world.

The openings that occur in the reef are found opposite the river mouths, and it has been suggested that these gaps have been worn by the fresh water flowing from these rivers, but this seems unlikely as the distance from the shore to these breaks in the reef varies from thirty to ninety miles. More probably these channels are due to the subsidence of the land beneath the sea.

Between the Barrier Reef and the mainland is a passage known as "Grand Canal," and ships trading along the coast make use of this sheltered fairway and thus escape the formidable breakers which heat perpetually on the outer edge of the reef.

Sabah

The stranger

By Star Staff Writer

Ali, Salim and Musa were four brothers who always played together. They lived small houses and played in the playground. The boys made sure they did not go too far away from their home. One day, they saw a strange boy in their playground.

His name was Yuhana. Yuhana asked to join the play. Since the boys did not know him, they refused. Yuhana thought of plans to get the four brothers to agree to play with him and give him a piece of their playground in order to build a small house on it. Suddenly, an old man appeared on the scene and pleaded for Yuhana after lis-

tening to his story. The four boys agreed and gave Yuhana a piece of their playground.

Within a short period of time, the boys found that Yuhana had built other small houses on the ground. He had not been given. When they protested to several people, they could not get any help. Yuhana continued building and finally took the whole playground from the boys. Now the four boys have nowhere to play and they are wandering all the time trying to find a place to play in.

Since then, the boys have become indifferent towards all strangers whom they regard as greedy and wicked.

Woopsy

HERE'S A SAUCER OF MILK WOOPSY

OOOPSY!

AHEM - DAIRY CREAM! HOW NICE!

it's a record

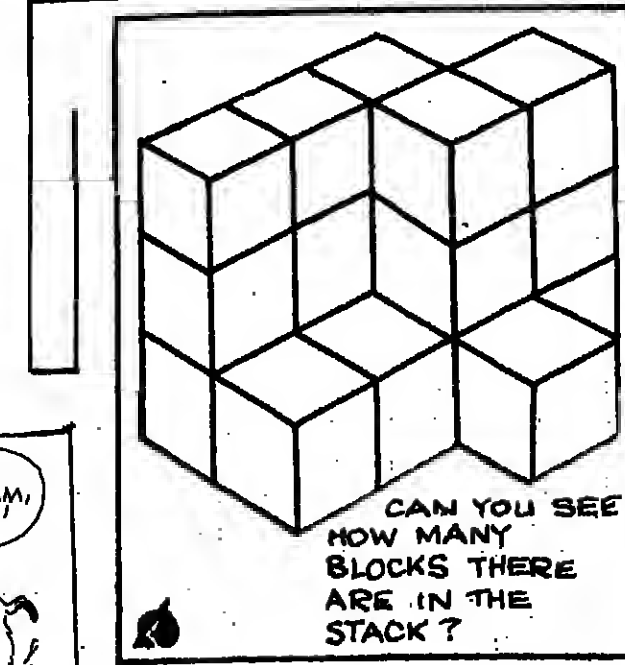
From the Guinness Book of Records compiled by Norris McWhirter

FASTEST WOMAN ON WATER IS MARY RIBE, USA WHO HAS DRIVEN A PRAG-BEAT AT MORE THAN 190 MPH.

IN THE TRANS-TASMAN SINGLE-HANDED RACE, BILL BELCHER'S 32 FT 9 INCH SLOOP JOSEPHINE II DOUBLE-ROLLED THROUGH 720° BEFORE DUMPING HIM ON MIDDLETON REEF ON 19th APRIL, 1978.

WHICH CAME FIRST, JOSEPHINE?

HEAVIEST WOODEN SHIP EVER BUILT WAS THE RICHIELEU, 333 FEET 8 INCHES LONG AND OF 8934 TONS WAS LAUNCHED IN SAULON, FRANCE ON 3rd DECEMBER, 1879.



NUMBER OF BLOCKS 16

The little baby

In the female's stomach Ripped deep and deep A dear little baby lay fast asleep

Wake, said a mother's voice, The baby heard And rose to see What the wonderful outside world might be

This wonderful poem was sent by our regular poet Naser Hamdi. Thank you Naser for your nice contribution.

sport

Pakistani cricket team wants a new player to replace captain

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — Newly appointed skipper Zaheer Abbas wants the Pakistan Cricket Control Board to fly fast bowler Sarfraz Nawaz to Brisbane in time for the second cricket test against Australia starting Friday.

Zaheer and tour Manager Mr. Intikhab Alam spent several hours Wednesday trying to contact Cricket Control Board officials in Lahore to confirm Zaheer's appointment as tour captain and also pass on his request for Sarfraz to be flown to Australia as soon as possible.

Sarfraz, who was serving a six month suspension when the Pakistan touring side was selected, is believed to be somewhere in India.

The Pakistan team arrived in Brisbane Wednesday in a state of confusion after learning of the board's decision to appoint Zaheer captain for the remaining four tests because skipper Imran Khan was not recovering quickly enough from a stress fracture of the left shin.

Mr. Intikhab told newsmen Pakistan would not be calling for any late replacements and added Imran would stay on as a tour selector. He repeated his belief that it would be pointless sending home for any replacements. "I don't think there are any players at home better than the ones we have here already," Intikhab said. However, Zaheer soon made it clear once his appointment as tour

captain was confirmed through official channels he would strongly urge the Pakistan Cricket Board to send Sarfraz to Australia without delay.

"I have asked Intikhab to speak to the Board about a few things, including Sarfraz. If I am captain I would like him here," said Zaheer.

However Mr. Intikhab expressed doubts whether Sarfraz would arrive in time for the second test. The Pakistanis apparently still hope to utilise Imran's considerable batting skills.

Zaheer, a veteran of 59 tests, said Imran had been used previously as a specialist batsman. Imran's batting skills are almost as formidable as his bowling. In the recent World Cup series in England, Imran finished fourth on the batting averages with 70.75 runs.

While Pakistan had its pre-test problems, Australia trained for more than two hours at the Brisbane cricket ground. With the exception of fast bowler Geoff Lawson, who missed the session because of university exams, the Australian side went through a series of catching, throwing and fielding sessions on the Gabba outfield and then adjourned indoors for a session in the nets.

The controversial pitch remained under covers most of the day although Zaheer and Australian captain Kim Hughes both had a quick look at the pitch during practice. Hughes said the choice of Australia's bowling make-up was a matter totally for the selectors to decide. He was not prepared to comment on recent speculation that the wicket may be under prepared.

Both sides will name their final teams Friday morning but at this stage West Australian left-arm spinner may repeat his effort in the Perth test and carry the drive.

Basketball roundup

NEW YORK (AP) — The Denver Nuggets let Portland drive to the hoop five times in the final minute and 12 seconds to take a 156-116 National Basketball Association victory Wednesday and broke the team record of 150 points.

Denver coach Doug Moe noticed that the Trail Blazers were approaching their team record and he called a timeout telling his players, "let them have it." With no opposition, Portland easily surpassed the record.

In other games, it was Philadelphia 112, Detroit 108; Golden State 102, Washington 101; Atlanta 104, Indiana 93; New York 117, Boston 113 in double overtime; Dallas 118, San Antonio 117; Kansas City 118, San Diego 99; Houston 118, and Phoenix 96.

Atlanta played unbeaten at home and kept Indiana winless on the road as Dominique Wilkins scored 26 points.

Australian triumphs in tennis

SYDNEY (AP) — Australian Elizabeth Sayers squeezed out a thrilling 6-3, 5-7, 6-4 second-round victory over top-seeded Iana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia in the New South Wales Building Society Open tennis tournament at White City Tuesday.

Sayers held on in the final set after squandering two match points in the second set of the \$150,000 grass court event. Sayers, 20, is ranked 96th in the world. Mandlikova, the former French open champion, is No. 10 on the WTA computer. Sayers took the first set after breaking for a 4-2 lead. She served for the second set at 5-4, produced two double faults and then wasted a brace of match points with unforced errors.

The experienced Czech frequently annoyed Sayers with delaying tactics and complaints, but the unseeded player held on through a series of close games before finally breaking serve in the ninth game of the decisive set.

Israeli barred from championship

CAIRO (AP) — Israel was barred from the fourth World Amateur Karate Championship which ended here on Wednesday.

The decision was taken by the international committee of the Tokyo-based World Karate Federation for amateurs which organized the tournament. The officials said the committee based the decision on technicalities such as arrears on Israeli membership fees. About 40 countries participated in the tournament. Among them were some Arab countries including Jordan, Algeria, Tunisia, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. Palestinian players participated as an independent team.



AMERICAN ATHLETE Willie Banks, one of the world's best triple jumpers, is a strong contender for a gold medal at the 1984 Olympic Games to Los Angeles, California. Banks, a former law student who trained in his spare time, brings his own unique style to athletic competition.

USIA

Al-Ahly, Kotoko for cup finals

AMMAN (Star) — Al-Ahly club of Egypt, holders of the African Clubs Cup and Asante Kotoko of Ghana will meet in the finals of this year's competition.

This is the second time in two years the two teams are meeting in the finals of the competition. Last year, Al-Ahly defeated Kotoko on a 4-1 aggregate to lift the cup. They spanked Kotoko 3-0 in Cairo in the first leg match and drew 0-0 all in Kumasi, Ghana in the second leg.

This year's final follows the same pattern as it was last year with the first leg match in Cairo on 25 November and the grand finals in Kumasi on 1 December.

THE RECREATIONAL or part-time athlete often experiences what appear to be relatively mild injuries. A mildly strained muscle or a mildly sprained ankle are examples of common injuries which do not seem to warrant further evaluation by a physician unless the pain continues.

When a minor injury occurs to the athlete elects out to see a physician, certain guidelines should be followed for proper home care. In or another type of cold application should be applied to the injured area for 15 to 20 minutes at intervals of 1 to 2 hours. The ice should not have direct contact with the skin, but should be in a plastic bag or towel. Immersion in a pan of cold water (40 to 60 degrees) also works very well.

Following the ice application, the injured area should be made to move through as much of the normal range of motion as is possible without causing pain. Between applications of ice and after the range of motion exercises, the injury should be wrapped with an elastic bandage to compress the area and minimize any further swelling. Finally, the injured area should be elevated above the level of the heart if possible.

As long as the area is swollen and painful, the cold therapy, exercise and compression should be continued. When the swelling and pain have subsided, then and only then is it recommended that some form of heat treatment be used. An important note is to consult a physician if the apparent minor injury gets worse or does not improve after 2 to 3 days of treatment.

The American Medical Association's First Aid Chart for Athletic Injuries is worth repeating here, particularly for those involved with youngsters as age-group coaches.

1. Stop activity immediately at the first indication or sign of possible injury or illness.
2. Look for obvious deformity or other deviation from the athlete's normal structure or motion.
3. Listen to the description of the complaint and how the injury occurred.
4. Act but move the person only after serious injury is ruled out.

Never move the person if a fracture of the back, neck or skull is suspected. If one can be moved, carefully splint any possible fracture and refer to a physician at once. Support a dislocated joint and apply ice or cold cloths to reduce swelling. Again, the injured person should receive a physician's care immediately. For a broken nose, apply cold cloths and refer to a physician.

Do you have questions about health and fitness. If so write to the United States Sports Academy, Box 8650, Mobile, Ala.

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 24th November 1983

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th



Though the help of an older person around you, you should be able to overcome a small problem, and this will cement a deep friendship between the two of you. Your opposite number may be expected to put in some extra work during this coming week, so don't worry or grumble if they neglect you more than usual. Your finances appear to take a turn very much for the better this week, but do not be too extravagant.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th



You would be very well advised to try to show more patience with a dear one during this coming week, for they may need your encouragement and advice regarding a decision which they may have to make. You could receive a surprise present from somebody you care about, and this should allay any recent doubts you may have had about them.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th



Somebody who is very near and dear to you should let you know just what their feelings are for you, and this should delight you. You may suddenly develop a keen interest in a new hobby, and this could be brought about by watching a friend doing this. At home, there could be much discussion during this week, regarding the visit of someone you have not seen for some time past.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th



You may recently have been introduced to a new set of friends, and this coming week could be the beginning of a very gay social whirl with these people. You should guard against making your opposite number jealous, however much you may be tempted to do so, or they could in turn do the same thing to you. A person who is close to you could have a surprising stroke of luck during this coming week.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th



A close friend may let you into a rather exciting secret, but do be sure not to repeat this, or your friend will lose confidence in you. Somebody who has only met once or twice before could delight you by a rather exciting and very generous invitation some time during this week. An arrangement which you had not been looking forward to very much, should turn out to be most enjoyable.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th



Your opposite number could ask your advice in connection with a decision connected with your work. Put their advantage before your own. A family event may be the topic of conversation during this coming week, and although this may cause quite an upheaval, it should be enjoyable. Your relationship with a near one may have been rather strained recently, but their actions this week should clear things up considerably.

Thursday 24 November

Birthday Greetings to You. Family matters come to a head about the end of January. The indications are that you will be asked to handle a rather delicate situation, but the task will not be too difficult, as you have the respect of everybody concerned.

Romance will certainly come to the eligible once amongst you, and those of you who are single may well marry towards the end of the summer.

There could be changes in your working life, largely due to the advice and help of an associate, and this will not only make things easier for you, but should also enable you to concentrate more on a task which interests you.

Financially, you should have better luck this year than in previous years.

Friday 25 November

Birthday Greetings to You. Where social life is concerned, this should be a year of much and varied activity, with both old and new friends. In either January or February, there may be an event which will stand out in your mind for a long while afterwards as an extremely memorable and happy occasion.

There are strong signs that you will make a journey across the water some time around the July period, and have a successful and very happy time. A much travelled person could be of great help to you regarding this, so don't hesitate to talk things over with them.

In the financial field, things are likely to stay unchanged until March or April, when a past investment should start to pay increased dividends.

Saturday 26 November

Birthday Greetings to You. For the unmarried ones amongst you, there could be a disappointment around January period where romance is concerned, but within a few weeks, you will realise that this was a good thing, and in April, a new and very charming person should enter your life. For those already with a partner, your main worries are behind you, and you can look forward to a more settled year.

A very prosperous year is indicated for you, and towards the end of April, you will receive a surprise piece of financial help.

Some tasks and decisions which should have been dealt with earlier may hold up fresh progress during the next six weeks, but if you make up your mind to cope with this now, then you should be able to forge ahead with new plans very soon.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

You may feel a little bit hesitant about asking a member of the opposite sex to join you on an outing. Go ahead, for they should be delighted. You could receive a letter which you may have been waiting for, and this should help to clear up a recent misunderstanding you may have had. A friend could give an unusual kind of entertainment during this week, and this could be the start of more activity for you.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

Some unexpected and pleasing news regarding a friend should put you in the best humour you have been in for a long while. You would be well advised to discuss a little worry you may have with a partner, for they should be able to put your mind at rest regarding this. There should be much more social activity for you during this coming week. Healthwise, you should be feeling very fit.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

You may feel very strongly that an explanation is due to you regarding the action of an associate at work during this week. Just wait for it. A partner could have an excellent suggestion regarding a future entertainment, and you may spend much of the week making plans for this. An exceptionally active week, both at work, and in the social field, appears to be indicated for you.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

Expect news of some future travel for you which could mean combining business with pleasure. This should be extremely beneficial to you in the long run. A colleague may suggest an idea with which you are not fully in agreement. Point out to them how you feel about this. You could have an invitation from a friend to join them on an outing, and this should prove to be very advantageous for you.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

You may make a definite decision regarding a recently formed tie, and afterwards you should feel much more settled. Your opposite number may have some good news which should put your mind at rest regarding a worry which you may have had. A close friend could be in a rather grumbling mood, but by being as tactful and diplomatic as you can, you should find that things run quite smoothly.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

A social event which you could attend some time during this coming week could mean much more activity for you in the future, owing to a very charming person whom you meet. A hobby or leisure time task which you are interested in could take up much of your spare time, but do not forget your friends. The actions of a close person may seem somewhat odd to you, but they could be doing this for your benefit.

Monday 28 November

Birthday Greetings to You. Those of you among the younger group who enjoy travel will most likely accept an unexpected invitation to go some distance during the spring months. The outcome of this can only be good, and for the eligible ones, there is every chance of a lasting romance.

On the money side, this will be a year of great achievement. You will feel much more secure than of late, and there are signs of your launching out into a new venture towards the end of February.

Businesswise, a good year lies ahead, and providing you do not let minor setbacks date you, then you should make good progress. People of importance have noticed you in the past, and patience will pay rewards as you are due for promotion in the near future.

Tuesday 29 November

Birthday Greetings to You. In your working life, there is a great chance of improvement, both financially, and from a prestige point of view, and at home, you may find yourself able to afford the time and the money on some much needed alterations.

Your personal life will run more smoothly and if you are eligible, there is every sign of a wedding. For all, young and old, there will be a gay social round, and many new friends will be made.

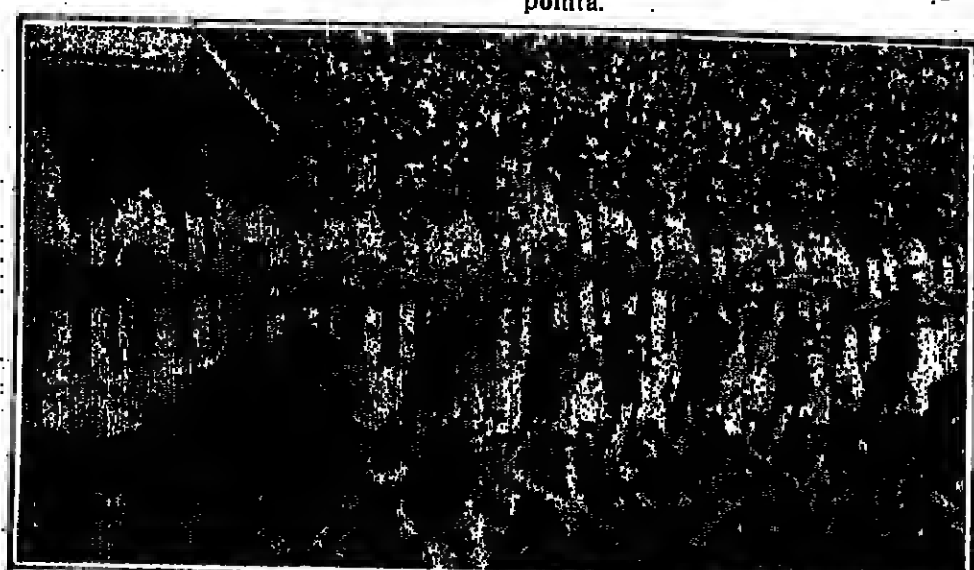
Although the actions of a close friend have seemed a little perplexing to you recently, about the end of February, you will see how loyal to you they have been, and you can expect a financial surprise soon after that.

Wednesday 30 November

Birthday Greetings to You. Where personal matters are concerned, you may have to make a decision which you are doubtful about during the next two months, but by mid-February, you should have adjusted yourself a little, and you will be able to see things in a clearer light. Also, the advice of someone close to you should be of great help.

Travel is indicated within the next three months. This could be linked with work and will certainly bring new friends and ideas into your life.

Family ties will be very strong indeed. At the end of March, you will be asked to settle a family problem, which will demand much tact and understanding from you.



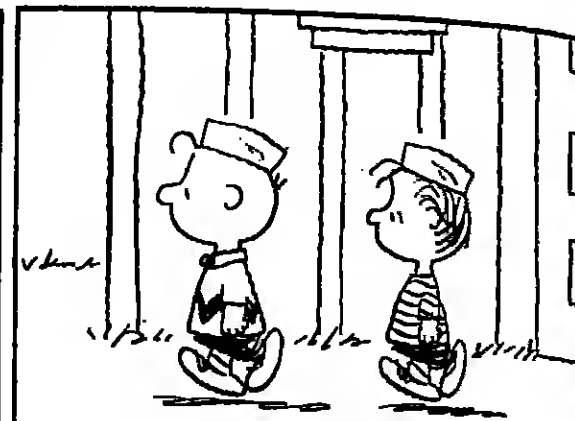
LOME, TOGO (Agencies) — Agaza Club of Lome, Togo lost by a lone goal to the Egyptian Arab Contractors Club in the first leg final match of the Africa Club Winners Cup on Sunday. Agaza were reported to have missed two golden scoring chances. The grand final match will be played in Cairo on 2 December.

PEANUTS

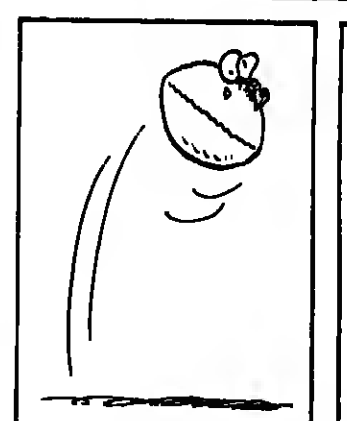
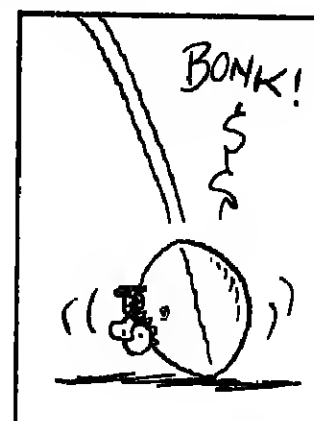
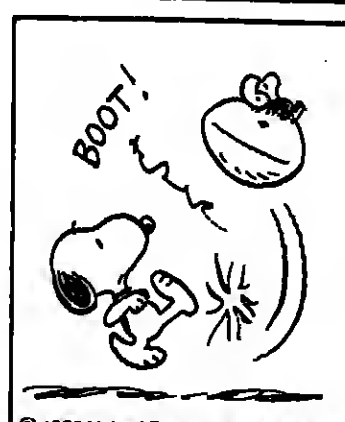
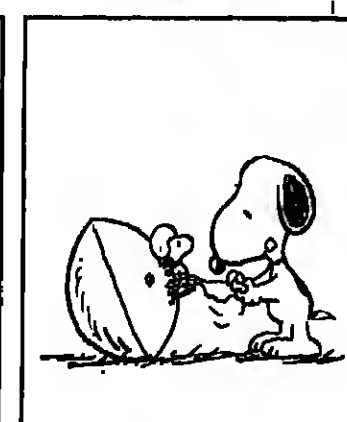
featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ

CAMP ACTIVITIES
Register here

SWIMMING CLASSES BEGIN AT 9:00
RIDERS REPORT TO STABLES
ARCHERY AND HUNTING SIGN UP AT BLDG 4



ASTRONAUT TRAINING
SIGN UP HERE



Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

DISCOVERING THE WRECKAGE OF AN ENEMY PLANE, TARZAN ORDERS HIS MEN TO INVESTIGATE.



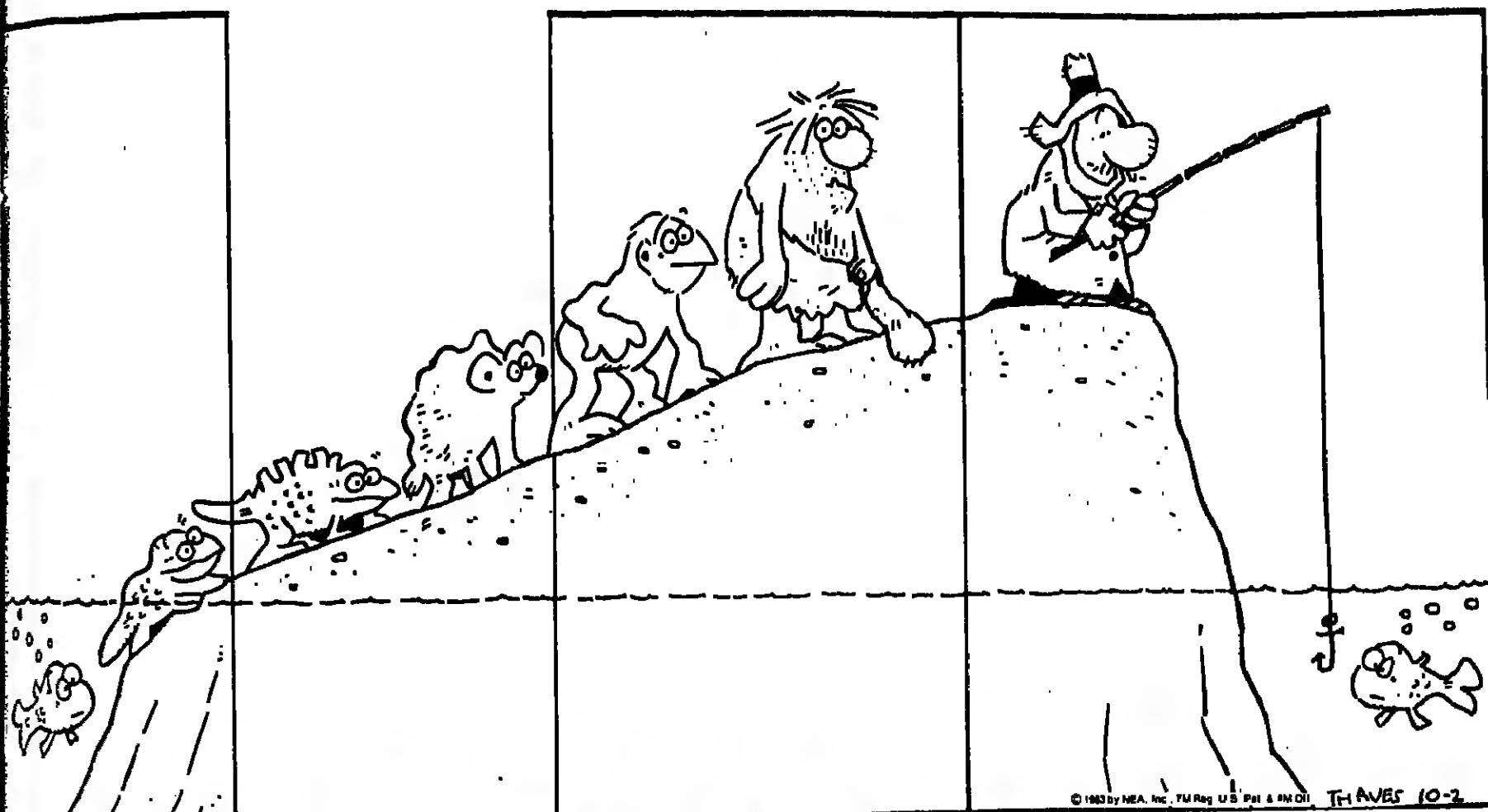
COMMAND HEADQUARTERS AUSTRALIAN NAVY: JANE HAVING SPOTTED THE PLANE, REQUESTS THE NAVAL COMMANDER TO SEARCH THE UNCHARTED ISLAND IN THE JUNGLE.

THE ISLAND IS CALLED MALABANG. IT WAS A PIRATE STRONGHOLD BACK WHEN JAMES BROOKS WAS SWEEPING THE AREA CLEAN OF HEADHUNTERS. BUT SEARCHING IT BEFORE THE END OF THE MONSOON SEASON IS QUITE OUT OF THE QUESTION, LADY GREYSTOKE.

TO ADMIRAL PAUL D'ARNO, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, PARIS: "PAUL, SITUATION DESPERATE. JANE SENDS A SECOND CABLE... 'TO THE ZIMBABWE MISSION STATION, EAST AFRICA, BY ROUTE TO THE GREYSTOKE BEAST. MUWIRU...'"

HEV! I WAS WATCHING "CHEERLEADER HIGH" I WAS MUCH MORE PASSIVE BEFORE I BECAME A WONDER CAT CAPET

FRANK AND ERNEST



GARFIELD

